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The Bombay Chronicle

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Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
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THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB LIBRARY

VOL. IV NO. 187 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.	From Aden.		Tons
15th	Aug.	Salsette	..	6000	Malwa	..	11000
29th	"	Kashmir	..	9000	....		....
12th	Sept.	Salsette	..	6000	Kaisari-Hind		11500
3rd	"	Caledonia	..	8000	....		....
10th	"	Salsette	..	6000	Mooltan	..	10000
17th	"	Khyber	..	9000	....		....
24th	"	Salsette	..	6000	Kashgar	..	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagoya	..	7000	....		....
8th	"	Karmala	..	9000	....		....
15th	"	Khiva	..	9000	....		....
22nd	"	Arabia	..	8000	....		....
29th	"	Nellore	..	7000	....		....

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.		Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.		Tons.
30th Aug	Sardinia	..	7000	Arabia	..	8000
7th Sept.	Novara	..	7000	Morea	..	11000
21st "	Nore	..	7000	Medina	..	12500
20th Oct	Malta	..	7000	Malwa	..	11000
16th Nov	Novara	..	7000	Moltan	..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
8th Aug.	Ujina	Tuticorin, Colombo and Calcutta
8th "	Karoa	East & South Africa via Seychelles and Lamu.
12th "	Pundua	Karachi and P Gulf extra.
12th "	Dunera	do do do
12bt "	Lhasa	Karachi direct

For later on arrival of English Mail.

S.S. Linga will sail on 8th August for Karachi direct.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS

AND

SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas' (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-9-2 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and feel.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		17thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7884	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ..	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ..	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool ..	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	942	..	712

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

FLOORING TILES, MARBLE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

GAZDAR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY,

BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES. URINALS,

BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.		Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Yebos	Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	23rd July	8th Aug.
Tetom	Maru	M. Fujio	3412	5th Aug.	13th Aug.
Meyor	Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	13th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Yamag	taMaru	K. Kudo	3709	13th Aug.	22nd Aug
Bomba	Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	15th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru ..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	29th July	10th Aug.
Inaho Maru ..	3939	D. Ogawa	29th July	11th Aug.
Java Maru ..	4429	S. Yanagi	8th Aug	19th Aug.
Indo Maru ..	5311	K. Tashio	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Iloilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplande Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incoporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Calcutta
Changchun		London
Darien (Dalny)		Lyons
Hankow		Fengtien
Harbin		(Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
(Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
Los Angles		Pekin
Liaoyang		Ryojun (Port Arthur)
		San Francisco
		Shanghai
		Sydney (Australia)
		Tiehling
		Tientsin
		Tokyo
		Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., L

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1789.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

General Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

Fort.

PETER'S ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.

Refreshing and Delicious with either Aerated or plain water.

Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, etc.

Price Re. 1 per qrt. bottle.

PETER'S TOMATO SAUCE.

Pure and Wholesome.

Price Annas Seven per bottle.

F. PETER & Co.

Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular things events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, services and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina	... ...	Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina	... ...	,, 3—9—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
POST KARAMSAD,
Via Anand. District Kaira.

708

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCKHANAWALA,
Man. Dir.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates, WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount be prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no fiarm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

EXPERT MASSEUR—Experienced in American and Sewdish massage is open to take up private cases which have been pronounced incurable by the medical profession. Treatment at patient's own home. Apply to Box No. 10 A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Persian, of any nationality for Parsi High School Panchgani. Boarding and lodging free to a Parsee. Apply stating lowest terms, qualifications and age to PRINCIPALS. 4848

WANTED.—A good experienced TYPIST with University qualifications. Pay according to qualifications but not exceeding Rs. 35 p.m. Apply to the Assistant Accountant-General P. W. Branch Baroda by the 20th August 1916. 4854

WANTED—An ASSISTANT (Civil) ENGINEER with practical previous experience of Railway Works. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected, etc., to the ENGINEER IN CHARGE, Matheran Railway, Neral (G. I. P. Railway). 4805

WANTED—A HINDOO LADY to teach English, Gujarati, Music, Sewing, Knitting, etc., to girls in a Hndoo family in Bombay from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Apply with testimonials stating pay required to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4845

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for temporary service in Mesopotamia, 1 Certificated MARINE ENGINEER and 2 JUNIOR MARINE ENGINEERS. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to the

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
Bombay. 4850

WANTED—For the Bhavnagar Medical Department:—

(1) A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 150—25—200 per mensem.

(2) A TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 70 per mensem.

Services are pensionable and leave, etc., according to State Rules, almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials, to Dr. P. DEB, M.B., C.M. (Edinburgh), Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar 4830

APPLICATIONS are invited for (1) a Chair in English and History. Pay upto 350-25-400 according to qualifications. (2) a Chair in Philosophy and Economics Pay up to 200-20-250 according to qualification.

Applicants are requested to state, age, experience and academic qualifications. The candidates selected will be on probation for a year.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st of August.

T. L. VASWANI,
Principal, Mohindar College, Patiala. 4855

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD., (Incorporated in England).—Required the services of three MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMEN. Must be conversant with Locomotive and Carriage Work. Salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 60 per mensem.

2. Only men with the required qualifications need apply.

3. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, Perambur, Madras, and will be received up to the 15th September, 1916. 4842

WANTED

WANTED—A complete second-hand cotton PRESSING PLANT. Write C. M. Hirakhanwala, Jalna. 4857

WANTED.—A COMPETENT and experienced TYPIST, apply personally to Ltd.-Col., H. W. K. Read. R. A. M. C. Officer Commanding, Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay. 4861

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

BLACK HAIR or money returned. The "MORNING STAR" makes your Grey Hair Natural Black, detection defied. Per Box, 1/8 Post Free. The Agent, 18 Bank Street, Bombay. 4753

FOR SALE—In good working order, Marshall Sons & Co., trip gear valve Engine Cylinders high and low 10 by 17½. Stroke 24 Revolutions 125. BEJONJI and JALBHOY DHANBHOORA Co., Bulsar. 4760

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE are appointed General Agents for Bombay Presidency for the EASTERN UNITED ASSURANCE CORPORATION LD., and are prepared to accept fire risks at Tariff rates.

M. KANJI & CO.,
4858 25-29, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"AFTER-CARE FUND & ASSOCIATION."

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the "AFTER-CARE FUND" will be held in the Secretariat (by the kind permission of Government) on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 6 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, C.S.I., will preside.

All who are interested in the formation of the "After-Care Association" are invited to attend. 4856

NOTICE.

LODGE BEAMAN will hold a Funeral Lodge Service at Freemason's Hall, Bombay on MONDAY, the 7th August, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in memory of the late Khan Bahadur Dr. HORMUSJI L. BATLIWALLA. Service open to all Master Masons.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TOTOMI MARU" having arrived on the 5th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 5th August, 1916.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of JIVANDAS GOVINDJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, student...Deceased.

GOVINDJI MORARJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort, a clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Thakersey Mulji, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Jugjiwandas the minor son of the said deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he attains majority.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
this 26th day of July, 1916.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
4853 Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICES.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAYS.

CHIEF STORE KEEPER'S OFFICE.
NOTICE DATED 20TH JULY, 1916.

1 TENDERS are invited for the supply of articles noted in the undermentioned schedule.

2. Quantities noted against each item in the list are only approximate and are not guaranteed. They may be increased or decreased according to requirements.

3. The Supply should be made within one week after receipt of order.

4. Sealed tenders clearly superscribed "Tenders for Loco Stores" should be delivered at the Office of the undersigned, No. 15 Infantry Road, Bangalore not later than 12 noon on Monday the 14th August, 1916, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest money which will be refunded in the case of unaccepted tenders. The earnest deposit money of the accepted tenders will be returned after the supply is made to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

5. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept or reject any or all the tenders, or accept in whole or in part any tender without assigning reasons therefor.

SCHEDULE.

Particulars.	Quantity	Unit Measure	*Remarks. Rate per
Iron square 3/8″	lbs.	84	Cwt.
½″	Cwt.	2	,,
5/8″	,,	½	,,
1¼″	lbs.	28	,,
2″	Cwt.	1	,,
Tee 4″ × 4″ × ¼″	Ton	1	,,
Iron Tee 2″ × 2″ × ¼″	,,	1	,,
Angle 3″ × 3″ × 3/8″	,,	1	,,
2″ × 2″ × 3/8″	lbs.	56	,,
1½″ × 1½″ × ¼″	Ton.	1	,,
Mild Steel Sheet 1¼″	Cwt.	5	,,
½″	Ton.	1½	,,
½″	,,	1	,,
5/8″	,,	1	,,
¾″	Cwt.	5	,,
Mild Steel Flat Bars ½″ × ¼″	lbs.	56	,,
1″ × ¼″	,,	56	,,
1½″ × ¼″	Cwt.	½	,,
1½″ × 3/8″	,,	8	,,
2″ × 3/8″	,,	5	,,
2″ × ½″	,,	1½	,,
2½″ × 5/8″	,,	1	,,
2″ × 1″	,,	2	,,
2½″ × 1″	,,	1	,,
3″ × 1″	,,	2	,,
3″ × 2″	,,	1	,,
3″ × ½″	,,	2½	,,
3″ × 1½″	,,	1	,,
4″ × ½″	lbs.	84	,,
Mild Steel Round ½″	Cwt.	5	,,
3/8″	,,	5	,,
½″	,,	5	,,
1″	Ton.	½	,,
1¼″	Cwt.	5	,,
1½″	,,	2	,,
1¾″	lbs.	15	,,
Nails Broad ½″ ⅜″	,,	4	,,
,, Wire ½″ ⅜″	,,	6	,,
¾″	,,	6	,,
1″	,,	10	,,
1½″	,,	10	,,
2″	,,	10	,,
3″	,,	56	,,
Nuts Iron ½″	,,	56	,,
3/8″	,,	56	,,
½″	,,	56	,,
5/8″	,,	56	,,
¾″	,,	56	,,
7/8″	,,	56	,,
1″	,,	56	,,
Bolts and nuts of sizes thick raising from ½″ to 1″ by 1/8″ and Long from 2″ to 4″ by ½″	Cwt.	2 each	,,
Bolts and Nuts 9″ × ½″	,,	1	,,
Pipes Copper ½″ (Length of bar required)	Bar.	2	Ft.
do. ¾″	,,	2	,,
do. Iron ¾″	Rft.	35	,,
do. 1½″	,,	35	,,
Pins split 1½″ × 1/8″	Gross	1	Gross
do. of sizes	,, 3 each		,,
Rivets of sizes thick ½″ to ¾″ raising by 1/8″ long from 1″ to 3″ raising by ½″	Cwt. 2 each		Cwt.
Rivets copper with washers ½″	lbs.	3	,,
Rails flat footed	No.	100	,,
,, Double headed	No.	40	,,
Sheet zinc perforated (Mention Size)	Rolls	6	Rolls
do. Plain	Cwt.	2	Cwt.
Sheet Brass 1/8″	lbs.	56	,,
,, 1/16″	,,	56	,,
Scrap cast iron	Tons.	20	,,
Scrap Copper	,,	1	,,
Steel Tool ½″	lbs.	28	,,
1″	,,	56	,,
1½″	,,	56	,,
Screws Coach 3″ × 3/8″	Cwt.	2	,,
2″ × 3/8″	lbs.	28	,,
3½″ × ½″	Cwt.	2	,,
Screws Iron ½″	Gross	5	,,
⅝″	,,	12	,,
1″	,,	12	,,
1¼″	,,	12	,,
1½″	,,	12	,,
2″	,,	12	,,
2½″	,,	12	,,
3″	,,	12	,,
Tin for casting	lbs.	100	,,
Tacks Copper ½″	,,	20	,,
do. ¾″	,,	10	,,
Washers of (Iron) Sizes ½″ to 1″ raising by ½″	Cwt.	½ each	,,
Zinc for casting	lbs.	100	,,
White metal	,,	100	,,
Aluminium	,,	100	,,
Acid muriatic (Size of bottle required)	Bottles	4	Bottles.
X Borax	lbs.	5	lbs.
Bricks fire	No.	500	100
Belting teon 3 fly of Sizes 6″ × 8″	Rft.	50 each	ft.
Cushion India Rubber	No.	150	Doz.
Coke Foundry	Tons.	9	Ton.
,, Smithy	,,	9	,,
Charcoal Country	Bags	10	Bags.
Chalk	lbs.	28	lb.
Crucible 100 A	No.	20	Doz.
,, 80 A	,,	10	,,
,, 70 A	,,	5	,,
,, 50 A	,,	5	,,
,, 20 A	,,	14	,,
,, 8 A	,,	4	,,
X Cloth Blue (size required)	Piece	1	Piece
X Cloth Mull white do.	,,	2	,,
X Cotton loose	lbs.	28	lbs.
X Canvas White (Size required)	piece	1	piece.
X ,, Hoodite	Yds.	16	yd.
Clay wash yellow	Cart	4	cart.
,, Fire	Cwt.	5	Cwt.
X Emery cloth rough	Doz.	4	Doz.
X ,, Smooth	,,	4	,,
X ,, Flour fine	lbs.	28	lb.
Glass White (Size required)	No.	350	Doz.
Glass looking 24″ × 18″ × ¼″	No.	6	Doz.
Grease Yellow	lbs.	20	lbs.
X Leather ordinary (Size required)	lbs.	56	,,
X ,, Chamois 2″ × 1½″	Piece	4	Each
Lead Pig	Cwt.	3	Cwt.
,, Silver	,,	5	,,
Lime stone	Carts	4	,,
New sand	,,	10	,,
Salamoniac	lbs.	4	lbs.
Soft Soap	lbs.	28	lbs.
x Wax Bees	,,	5	,,
x Waste Cotton	,,	20	,,
Teak wood	C. Ft.	500	C. Ft.
Jungle wood	,,	125	,,

* All hardware materials should conform to the British Standard Specification for structural works.

x Samples should accompany tenders.

NOTICES.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAYS.
(Continued.)

Oils: Linseed	Galls.	12	Galls.
Castor	,,	100	,,
Cocoanut	,,	6	,,
Kerosene	,,	40	,,
Turpentine	,,	50	,,
x Tar coal	,,	40	,,
Brush for cleaning castings 6″ × 1″	No.	8	Doz
Brush paint flat of sizes 1″ to 1″	Doz.	1 each	,,
,, Round of sizes 1 to 2″	,,	1	,,
x Bone Cuttlefish	Cwts.	5	Cwt.
Japan Black	Galls.	4	Galls.
Lamp do	Cwt.	1½	Cwt.
x Paint white lead	Kegs.	50	,,
x Paint white dry	Cwt.	1	,,
Docker's Wagon grey	Galls	30	Galls.
Ready mixed, wagon grey	,,	30	,,
Chocolate	Kegs.	15	Cwt.
Enamel Mixed black (Size required)	tins	3	tin.
Pumice stone	Cwt.	3	Cwt.
Plumbago	,,	¼	,,
x Umber yellow	lbs.	3	lbs.
,, Red	,,	3	,,
Varnish body	Galls.	24	Galls.
Do. Gold size	,,	10	,,
Vermilion China	lbs.	14	lbs.
x Powder Gopy	lbs.	56	,,
x Sunburoid green	Yds.	50	Yd.
x Soap Bars English	No.	30	each.
Sand paper rough and smooth	Gross.	9	gross.
Brace carpenter's ratchet	Doz.	½	Doz.
Bevil siding	,,	½	,,
Bradawls	,,	½	,,
Chisels Carpenters ½″ to 2″	,,	2 each	,,
Chisels Gauges ½″ to 1½″	,,	1 each	,,
Watering can	No.	6	,,
Compass 8″	,,	1	each.
Calipers 8″ outside	,,	1	,,
Lock and Key Galv: 2½″	,,	6	,,
Lock and Key Galv: 2″	,,	12	,,
Files: 6″, 8″, 10″, 12″, and 14″	Doz.	4 each	Doz.
Files: Flat rough	,,	,,	,,
,, ,, smooth	,,	,,	,,
,, Half Round rough	,,	,,	,,
,, ,, smooth	,,	,,	,,
,, Round rough	,,	,,	,,
,, Round smooth	,,	,,	,,
,, Square rough	,,	,,	,,
,, ,, Smooth	,,	,,	,,
,, Three corner 3½″	Doz.	6	,,
Hammer Ball pane with handles 2½ lbs.	,,	1	,,
Hammer Ball pane with handles 1½ lbs.	No.	2	each.
Pliers Cutting	,,	2	,,
Plane jack wooden 15″	Doz.	4	Doz.
Smooth ,, ,, 7″	,,	1	,,
Plane Iron circular	,,	½	,,
Pots glue	,,	½	,,
Plane plough	,,	½	,,
Rule foot 2′ (Four fold)	,,	½	,,
Shovel Iron	No.	3	each.
Spanners monkey	,,	2	,,
,, Clayburn	,,	1	,,
Stone oil 9″ × 2″	,,	3	,,
Do. 12″	,,	3	,,
Stone grinding 2′ ×4″	,,	2	,,
Square Carpenters 9″ × 15″	Doz.	1 each	Doz.
Saw Hand 2′	,,	½	,,
,, Tenon 15″	,,	1	,,
Saws Hand hack	No.	2	each.
Screw driver 12″	Doz.	1	Doz.
,, Wire 19″	No.	14	,,
,, 18″	,,	2	each.
Tools Moulders	Sets	2	Set.
Vice hand of sizes	No.	2	each.
Wheels emery 6″ dia	,,	6	Doz.
Sifters ½″ hole 1½″ long	No.	5	each.
⅛″	,,	3	,,
3/16″	,,	2	,,
1/16″	,,	2	,,
1,,	,,	1	,,

x Samples should accompany tenders.

T. LAKSHMINARASIMHA RAO.
4790 Chief Store Keeper.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. ASIA MARU.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "ASIA MARU," from Hongkong, Singapur and Colombo, are hereby informed that the steamer is expected to arrive here on the 11th instant, and will discharge in the Docks.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for delivery orders and to take delivery immediately after the cargo is landed.

Captain A. Ericson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey torn and damaged bags.

No survey will be held after seven days from day of landing.

Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey.

Claims if any should be submitted to the undersigned within one month from the arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Charterer.
72, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 7th August, 1916. 4859

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE THEATRICAL GOODS AT THE PARSI NAVROZ THEATRE, KARACHI.

AS Agents of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver of the High Court, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by public auction through Messrs. R. P. Kharas & Co., Auctioneers, on SUNDAY, the 20th August, 1916, at 10 a.m., on Bunder Road, at the Parsi Navroz Theatre, Karachi, the following:—

The concern of the Theatrical Company known as SHREE ARYA NATYA SAMAJ, consisting of scenery, curtains, dresses, harmoniums, furniture, electric accessories, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

HARCHANDRAI & Co.,
Karachi, 31st July, 1916. 4831.
Pleaders.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE HAJI SULTANALLI SHUSHTARY & Co., Agents of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of the terms of the agreement of purchase of the steamer SUNSTREAM, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship SUNSTREAM of, Bombay official No. 108686 of gross tonnage 2664 tons, register tonnage 1718.12 tons, heretofore owned by the Sun Shipping Co., Ltd., of 8. St. Helens Place, London, for permission to change her name to "SHUSHTAR" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Bombay as owned by the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping, Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay this 4th day of August, 1916.
HAJI SULTANALLI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
4846 Agents.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.
THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LD.
THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.
THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

SEALED TENDERS are invited by Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., C.A., the Liquidators of the above Mills for the purchase of the same in one lot at their Office No. 1 Forbes Street, Bombay, up to 5 p.m. (Standard Time) on FRIDAY, the 18th AUGUST, 1916, at which time all Tenders will be opened by the Liquidators in the presence of their Solicitor.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale for each separate Mill are the same as when the Mills were recently advertised for sale by auction except as regards the conditions of payment of deposit, which shall be 5% (five per cent.) with tender, as hereinafter mentioned, and 20% (twnty per cent.) on acceptance of the Tender. A copy of these Conditions may be had, if desired, either at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 1 Forbes Street, aforesaid, or their Attorneys, Messrs. Payne & Co., Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road.

No Tender will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit in cheque or cash of 5% (five per cent.) on the amount tendered.

The Liquidators are not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

If any Tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned in full without interest.

Acceptance, if any, of a Tender will be notified not later than 2 (two) days after the said 18th current.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
Liquidators.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients AMERSEY KANJI and MORARJI KANJI have contracted to purchase from Bai CHHAGBAI, widow of Datoobai Hassum, ABDOOLLABHAI DATOOBHAI HASSUM, RAJABALLY DATOOBHAI HASSUM, SHERMAHOMED DATOOBHAI HASSUM, MAHOMED HOSSEIN DATOOBHAI HASSUM, the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardians the said Abdoolabhai Datoobhai Hassum and Rajabally Datoobhai Hassum and CASSUMALLY ABDULLABHAI DATOOBHAI HASSUM, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian the said Abdullabhai Datoobhai Hassum the under mentioned property known as the Datoobhai Mansions.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, charges, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and if the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground being Plot No. 75 situate at Sandhurst Road being Scheme III Estate of the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 849 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 5431-5439 and part of 5440 together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon bearing Ward Nos. 1862-1863, 1864-1865 and Street Nos. 83, 85-95, 97-111, 113-117 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 76, on or towards the West by the junction of the Sandhurst Road and Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the North by the Sandhurst Road and on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1916.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
4860 Solicitors for the Purchasers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 637 of 1916.

The PIONEER BANK, LD., a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 having, it office at 7, Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay (now in Liquidation), by its Official Liquidator Shapurji Bomanji Billimoria...Plaintiff.

vs.

VASANJI JETHA, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Muccadam residing at Mandvi outside the Fort .....Defendant.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the defendant Rs. 5,622-10-5 as per particulars annexed to the Plaint herein with interest on Rs. 3,900 and the costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of August, 1916, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of June, 1916.

(Sd) P. B. MALABARI,
for Prothonotary.
The 15th day of June, 1916.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL OF THE WELL-KNOWN HOUSE AGENTS, MESSRS. B. SAKHARAMJI & CO.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vasantrao Sadasiv Dhotre, an Insolvent, traded as House Agents in the name of Messrs. B. Sakharamji and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1916 at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard Fort, the goodwill of the said Company.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) BY JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th day of August 1916, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard Fort (where the furniture has been arranged for sale), very valuable and handsome household furniture (made to order) by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, consisting of drawing-room Chesterfield sofas, one large partition screen made by Wimbridge, spring cushion sofas and chairs on castors, panel door almirah, dining chairs, handsome cabinets, low and easy chairs, fancy teapoys, marble top wash-hand table washing set, towel horse, picture frames, etc.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding Home.

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST TO COLLECT THE UNRECOVERED OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Basantram Lilaram and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their auction rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard Fort, the right title and interest of the said Insolvents in their unrecovered outstandings amounting to about Rs. 82,469-0-8.

For further particulars list of outstandings and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE AT 9 A. M., (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Plots of Land behind the Hindu Temple, near the Station at Ghatkopar, and at Kirol, belonging to Khimji Goculdas and others.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
High Court Suit No. 540 of 1911.
Thackersey Lakhmidas .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Khimji Goculdas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 27th day August, 1916, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at Ghatkopar, in one lot on premises, the valuable plots of land, belonging to Khimji Goculdas and others, and come to their shares on partition with Runchordas Dharsi Hingwala.

For further particulars, plans and descriptions of plots and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N. B.:—The Hindus and the Multanees are inclined to build bungalows on the above plots and so the purchasers are likely to derive good profit.

If there will be rain on the sale day, the Auction will be held in the bungalow, just opposite to the said plots.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1916.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' references sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—61, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY", Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO:

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH-CANDY ROAD OR PALLOW ROAD. GIRGAUM AT THE CORNER OF DADYSETH AGIARY LANE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawalla and in persuance to the consent decree dated the 13th August 1915, made in suit No. 1095 of 1914, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Saturday the 2nd September next at 4-40 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction, on the premises, the following very valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. II together with the tenements or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C Nos. 2045 and 2046 Street Nos. 1, 343, 345 and 357, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of the Breach Candy Road or Pallow Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Fort and are bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Vassudev Luxmanji and partly by the property of the late Gunpatrao Sadashiv, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Heerjee Gunjagee and now of Rao Nana Moroba, on or towards the East by the property of the said Gunpatrao Sadashiv and on or towards the West by the said Breach Candy Road and which said dwelling house is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors and which land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11 New No. 52 Old Survey No. 246 New Survey No. 198.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th August, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE of Really High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes, Fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks" and Secret Drawers.

SIZES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

On THURSDAY, the 10th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, without Reserve and to the Highest Bidder at their Rooms, at Medows Street, Fort, an Invoice just received of a regular set of Brand New Safes from the well-known Safe Manufacturers, Messrs. Tosh and Coy., consisting of the following very high class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron Safes, fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and Secret Contrivanced Sovereign Box.

1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 34 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 28 by 22 by 22.
1 Iron Safe 26 by 21 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 24 by 20 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 20 by 16 by 15.
1 Iron Sale 18 by 15 by 15.

The above safes are on view.

Note:—There are no two opinions in the public about the sound making of "Tosh" Safes. After once using "Tosh," you would call No Other "Make" "Safe" you must have "Tosh" and you recommend "Tosh."

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOU ARE INVITED

To see the Series-Serial of 18 Author Drawing Power, Universal's latest and biggest serial supreme

"GRAFT"

Third Instalment. 3 Episodes.

It is modern to the minute——with swifter action than any preceding picture——popular with Cine-goers everywhere——the one and only of its kind.

Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.
USUAL HALF RATES.
Re. 1 to As. 2.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. No. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Centre of Novelties and Star attractions.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45 p. m.

Pathe Freres Ld. present for the first time on any Screen
THEIR GREAT COMEDY SERIAL

"THE ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD"

Adventure I. **"The Bungalow Bungle".** Adventure II **"Three Rings and a Goat".** **Wallingford** is the most delightful rogue ever conceived. He is a modern "Dick Turpin". His Schemes of Fantastic Finance are the very essence of Frenzied Fun. **Wallingford** fleeces the guilty to recompense the Innocent on the principle of "Setting a thief to catch a thief."

Assisted by **MAX FIGMAN** as "Blackie Daw"—An original Comedian and accomplice.

This week 2 complete Episodes 2,000 feet each.

Owing to their extraordinary success re-engagement of
BRULL and HEMSLEY
in Pot Pourri of Burlesque and Eccentric Dancing.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A Thrilling and Sensational Melodrama.
Three Parts—Exclusive.

THE CYPHER KEY.

An absorbing story of a golden gang's attempts to get possession of important state documents, and how their machinations were frustrated by a clever American.

—SEE—

The thrillling race between an aeroplane and a motor-car.
The exciting, nerve tingling race between two motor-boats.
Masterpiece of cinematography. A real thriller.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 feet of Films for Sale. Feature, dramatic, comic, and coloured films in big lots. Apply Manager.

3 Shows Nightly—6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.
Prize Shows—Saturdays and Sundays 5 to 6-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW PROGRAMME.
LOIS MEREDITH
in the 5-part Pathe Gold Rooster Play
"THE PRECIOUS PACKET."

A young man loses his all in a horse race and joins the British Secret Service. He is sent to investigate a plot in Canada and is kidnapped, but his life is saved by the girl who is at the head of the conspiracy.

THE BEST GOLD ROOSTER YET PUBLISHED.
BRILLIANT ACTING!
EXCITING EPISODE!!
WONDERFUL SCENERY!!!

The Great Starlight Comic:
"FROM BAD TO WORSE."

Heinie saves a rich married woman from drowning. She is rewarding him with all her riches when her husband throws him violently from the house.

RIOTOUS LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY!

"THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CUBA."

One of Pathe's famous Educational Series.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

FUND

FOR THE RELIEF OF

BELGIAN CHILDREN

Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road.

A CONCERT in aid of the above, will be given by the Children of the Indo-British Institution in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on

Wednesday, August 9th, 1916

At 9-30 p.m.

Interesting Musical items, in character, will be given by the Children, kindly assisted by well known musical friends of Bombay.

Rs. 2, Re. 1, Annas 8.

N. B.—If unable to attend yourself, please buy a ticket and present it to a wounded soldier.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The monsoon again strengthened and extended over Rajputana and the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, the Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Central India and the North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Lower Sind, South-East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Kyaukpyu one and a half inches; Toungoo one; Shillong two; Cherrapunji one; Silchar, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri one and a half; Sambalpur, Purnea one; Darbhanga, Allahabad and Jhansi one and a half; Gorakpur and Roorkee two; Meerut four; Mussooree three; Chakrata and Lahore one and a half; Rawalpindi four; Murree and Delhi two; Ambala, Cherat, Kalat one; Mount Abu four; Ahmadabad one; Akola one and a half; Nizamabad one; Gulbarga and Mercara one and a half; Cuddaph and Masulipatam one.

Forecast:—No great change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 6th. 1915.	June 1st to Aug. 6th. 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.37	59.76	56.04	49.65
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.38	67.03	59.41	50.94
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.39	65.62	56.00	52.52
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.35	66.04	61.61	57.62

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 4th Aug. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.681 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	77.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.930 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3 "
Minimum .... do.	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, SSW, W.
Movement of Wind do. 40	176 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.37 inches
Total fall during month	59.76 "
Do, do, year	59.72 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th Aug	0.15 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Aug.			Aug.		
Sat.	5	m 2 51	25 10	5	m 8 19	18 14
		2 46a	26 7		8 59a	17 4
Sun.	6	m 3 41	25 5	6	m 8 59	19 11
		3 23a	26 0		9 41a	17 4
Mon.	7	m 4 45	25 1	7	m 10 2	20 11
		4 13a	25 5		52a	17 4
Tues.	8	m 5 46	24 11	8	m 11 32	21 7
		5 19a	25 6			
Wed.	9	m 7 29	25 6	9	m 0 11	17 2
		6 45a	24 8		1 30a	21 6
Thur.	10	m 8 51	25 5	10	m 1 29	16 8
		8 15a	25 1		2 49a	20 7
Fri.	11	m 9 46	27 7	11	m 2 37	16 0
		9 26a	26 0		3 49a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 5 (Saturday)	6h 17m	7h. 13m.
" 6 (Sunday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.
" 7 (Monday)	6h 18m.	7h. 11m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
" 10 (Thursday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 10m.
" 11 (Friday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Aug. 7d.	2h. 35.6	a.m.
Full Moon	" " 13d.	5h. 30.3	p.m.
Last Quarter	" " 20d.	6h. 22.8	p.m.
New Moon	" " 28d.	10h. 54.7	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th August, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.42in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the western districts. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 1.17in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at most places; night temperature is also above the average at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.60in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner and in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Kathiawar and south Gujarat; Dwarka has had 1.42in., Veraval 0.15in., Rajkot 1.26in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.68in., Surat 3.07in., Deesa 0.23in., and Indore 0.12in. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal except at Deesa where day temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0.20in. of rain, Hoshangabad 0.11in., Akola 0.36in., and Chanda 0.23in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual at Nagpur. Day temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.37in., Ratnagiri 3.68in., Mormugao 2.10in., and Karwar 2.39in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature during the day is slightly below the average except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0.85in., Poona 0.17in., Bijapur 0.59in., Belgaum 1.65in., Aurangabad 0.40in., and Hyderabad 0.52in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the Central and the United Provinces and Rajputana. Some showers are recorded in the south-east Punjab and on the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, fairly general in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, Gujarat and Kathiawar and local in the Central and the United Provinces. A few falls may occur in the Punjab, Rajputana and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 5th of August 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Aug.)	92.4	84.6	85	0.03	0.03	—0.03
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	88.1	82.1	85	..	0	—0.17
Do. (4th Aug.)						
PUNJAB—	95.1	83.7	87	..	2.60	—0.37
Multan	94.9	80.5	85	..	12.28	0.85
Rawalpindi	95.6	82.7	84	..	17.44	9.25
Lahore	97.5	81.6	72	..	5.47	..
Risar	91.9	77.1	85	0.42	16.79	4.08
Ambala	91.2	84.4	85	..	8.72	—4.06
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	97.5	84.8	78	..	12.61	—1.11
Agra	94.9	80.6	84	..	18.14	6.38
Mainpuri	94.4	80.8	83	..	18.65	—0.58
Jhansi	96.2	78.6	85	1.17	29.87	13.84
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	100.5	85.6	74	..	0.24	—1.23
Jacobabad	99.0	79.7	78	0.07	7.28	2.89
Karachi	91.2	78.2	86	..	9.34	—1.45
Ajmer	93.7	80.1	79	..	6.86	—4.05
Jaipore	94.6	81.2	74	..	14.97	0.45
Kotah	75.2	67.4	90	1.60	14.35	—18.11
Mount Abu						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	90.0	78.7	87	0.07	5.84	—3.14
Bhuj	83.1	75.7	85	1.42	9.93	—3.02
Dwarka	83.1	80.1	87	0.15	13.52	1.54
Veraval	86.8	78.9	87	1.26	13.94	—8.17
Rajkot	87.6	77.8	90	0.68	9.63	—1.11
Bhavnagar Para	85.1	76.3	85	3.07	31.93	5.19
Surat	84.6	78.3	89	0.03	8.60	—9.45
Ahmedabad	97.8	76.2	53	0.23	3.85	—9.21
Deesa	89.3	75.2	87	0.08	10.73	2.50
Neemuch	85.1	73.1	91	0.12	21.35	4.89
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	89.1	77.9	82	..	22 38	—7.34
Jubbulpore	86.0	79.8	91	0.20	14.79	—9.68
Saugor	87.7	76.2	86	0.11	21.03	—3.88
Hoshangabad	89 0	75.3	90	..	15.84	9.78
Khandawa	89.4	72.1	85	0.3.	2.21	9.03
Akola	87.2	73.3	84	..	19.41	2.07
Amroati	86.8	76.5	76	..	24.01	—0.66
Nagpur	89.3	76.0	86	0.23	24.93	—1.32
Chanda	86.0	77.6	93	0.01	21.42	—4.28
Raipur						
KONKAN—	83.8	77.2	91	0.37	59.74	13.45
Bombay	79.9	74.7	90	3.68	85.08	20.08
Ratnagiri	75.6	74.2	94	2.10	85.30	16.58
Mormugao	78.5	74.0	89	2.39	33.26	1.49
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	87.4	71.1	86	0.85	11.57	2.75
Malegaon	83.8	70 0	90	0.08	19.90	7.27
Ahmednagar	83.8	71.8	94	0.17	10.04	—2.70
Poona	87.6	73.0	88	..	17.06	7 62
Sholapur	83.1	71.3	92	0.59	9.93	4.17
Bijapur	89.8	72.0	97	1.65	22.90	—4.03
Belgaum	85.1	69.2	89	0.40	26.00	13.97
Aurangabad	88.0	73.9	80	..	17.14	0.36
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	72.0	93	0.52	22.01	10.73
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON—	86.2	73.0	87	1.40	75.97	—3.37
Mangalore	84.0	73.4	95	0.45	36.96	—2.76
Calicut	86.6	73.8	89	0.18	51.54	—4.13
Cochin	86.4	74.4	90	0.10	21.97	8.74
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	89.8	77.7	79	0.75	27.62	16.06
Masulipatam	89	74.0	76	..	7	..
Bellary	89.9	70.7	79	..	12.63	4.85
Cuddapah	96.0	64.0	62	..	8.16	1.43
Madras	77.8	66.8	95	..	13.11	5.47
Bangalore	87.2	70 6	80	..	5.17	2.07
Coimbatore	89.7	72.2	61	..	12.01	8.93
Trichinopoly	97.1	78.2	86	..	6.91	3.03
Negapatam						

ASIATIC BALM

BEAR BRAND

Kills Sleeplessness. Get your supply to-day
Sold all over.
Prices As. 8 and As. 12.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 5th.

Dunera	Fysh	Zanzibar, July 8
Totomi Maru	Fujio	Kobe, July 3
Doure	Siquiland	Busreh, July 28
Zayani	Ookerji	Busreh, July 26

Aug. 6th.

Polyhiss	Turnbruce	Salonica, June 30
Clan Maclachlan	MacLean	Glasgow, July 19
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, August 4

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 6th.

Mandala	Swansan	London
Kiang Ping	Udden	Hongkong, etc.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance on Saturday:—

Clan Gordon	Walker	Madras

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer *Shwedagon	for	Rangoon
" Totom Maru	for	Kobe, etc.

* To arrive.

S. S. Dunera:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dunera, 4303 tons, Captain R. F. Fysh, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzi, bar, which port she left on the 5th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The Japanese Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2021 tons, Captain M. Fujio, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 3rd ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dovre:—The steamer Dovre, 733 tons, Captain Siquiland, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Zayani:—The P. G. S. N. Coy's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh which port she had left on the 26th ultimo, with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

S. S. Kiang Ping:—The steamer Kiang Ping, 1222 tons, Captain H. Udden, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S. S. Mandala:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English Mail steamer Mandala, 5189 tons, Captain C. J. Swansan, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for London, with mails, a general cargo and 60 passengers.

S. S. Clan Gordon:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 2285 tons, Captain T. Walker, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Madras, with ballast.

S. S. Polyhiss:—The steamer Polyhiss, 2968 tons, Captain J. Turnbruce, arrived in harbour yesterday from Salonika, which port she had left on June 30th, with ballast.

S. S. Clan Maclachlan:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan, 3,008 tons, Captain J. E. MacLean, afrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she had left on 18th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 4th instant, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, 5th August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Marmagoa		J. F. & Co
B. Llanduino	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & A. Clan Gordon	walker	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Yebosni Maru	Kushimoto	N. Y. K.
K. Vaux Hall		King King & Co
N. Stanolsh Hall	Work	L. Drexus & Co
P. Saigon Maru		O. S. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri, Indravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Knowsley Hall	Mackenzie	K. N. & Co
2 Kaisa	Hancock	M. M. & Co
4 Inaho Maru	Iswa	O. S. K.
6 Dalhousie	Bonnet	M. M. & Co
7 Kotomisa	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Canton Maru	Katsuno	N. Y. K.
9 Banca		P. & O. S. N. Co
10 & 11 City of Marseilles	Dowse	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Queda	Piggot	M. M. & Co
15 Lawoe	Denotwe	H. S. Shoosty

H. D. D.

Galila	Capt. Saltar

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Ujina		M. M. & Co
6 Assamir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Benvenue	Addson	W. & A. G. & Co
Chikoa	Bignold	M. M. & Co
Dunera	Fysh	M. M. & Co
Doure	Siquiland	M. M. & Co
Dunera		P. & O. S. N. Co
Hor-ne-Dai	Aboo	Bombji
Newfolm	Mooiang	W. & A. G. & Co
Totomi Maru	Fujio	N. Y. K.
Zayani	Ookerji	H. S. Shoosty

EXPORTS.

August 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 39 bales cotton waste, M. Amersey & Co.; 100 bales cotton, O. Velji; 13 bales wool, Kaubyalal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 5 case cotton and silk goods, Cox's Shipping Agency.

City of Marseilles (s) 100 bales cotton, Gadoum & Co.; 408 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj & Co.; 52 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj & Co.; 40 bales sewri cotton, C. Peraj & Co.

Sandudus (s) 4,675 cwts. gingily seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 500 cwts. mger seed, A. Durst; 144 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rottenfe's (s) 7,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 300 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Inaho Maru (s) 1,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 4½ cwts. ivory, A. Laduck.

FOR OSAKA.

Inaho Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 2 cases chutney, D. D. Framji & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha.

HONGKONG.

Banca (s) 750 bales cotton yarn, M. B Kaisha.

Kiang Ping (s) 250 cwts. gum olibanum, A. C. Patel & Co.; 63 cwts. beeswax, A. C. Patel & Co.; 200 cwts. gum olibanum, K. Juggiwan; 50 cwts. jardaloo, S. Vazir.

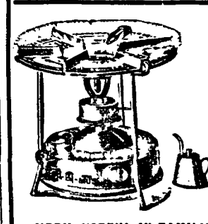
IMPORTS.

August 5.

S. S. Dunera from Mombasa, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—1 cases piece goods, 55 bags betelnuts, 763 bags cloves, 154 nos. ivory, 2 cases hiphoo teeth, 19 bundles hides, 568 bales cotton, 1 box coins, 91 bags glass bottles, 450 bags potatoes, 1 case rhino horns.

S. S. Saigon Maru from Kobe, Agents, O. S. Kaisha:—104 cases silk goods, 4 cases perfumery, 4 bales matting, 365 cases porcelainware, 150 casks alumina sulphate, 89 cases enamelware, 250 cases cotton goods, 5 cases blankets, 14 cases soap, 69 bales canvas, 47 bales flannel, 235 bales cotton shirting, 65 bales cotton drill, 76 cases silk yarn, 3 cases glass mirrors, 175 cases provision, 145 cases canned goods, 130 bags starch, 178 cases bottles, 23 cases cotton yarn, 2 cases spectacles, 50 cases, 50 bags epsom salt, 1 case china marble, 3 cases sticks, 2,146 pieces dealwood planes, 12 cases umbrella furniture, 560 cases, 30 drume bleaching powder, 20 cases cycles, 700 casks cement, 5,329 pieces pine board, 920 cases beer, 150 cases biscuits, 887 cases canned fruits, 3,820 pieces timber, 220 cases canned salmon, 5 cases canned asparagus, 33 cases watches and clocks, 5 cases spun silk, 11 cases tapioca flour, 51 cases tapioca, 3 cases wax, 596 bags betelnuts, 1 case saffron, 100 bags arecanuts, 9 bundles old gunnies, 39 bundles old brass, 18 bundles old copper, 275 bales mattress fibre, 31 bags nutmegs, 101 cases brandy, 1 cases vermouth, 1 case oil, 24 bags pepper, 80 bundles, 16 bags putch leaves, 6 drums dyes, 998 bags sago, 475 slabs tin, 336 bundles rattan, 48 cases bangles, 700 bags sugar, 50 cases cassein, 180 bales cotton, 430 cases tea, 50 bundles coir yarn, 75 bags plumbago, 500 bags poonac, 5,013 bags copra, 246 bags coconuts.

NO EXTRA COST OF SPIRIT.



This stove lights with ordinary lamp oil and dispenses the expense of spirit. Burns only one oil, gives blue flame of intense heat.

VERY USEFUL IN FAMILIES, HOTELS, ETC.

Price for Roarer .. Rs. 10
" " Silent .. " 11
POSTAGE EXTRA.

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GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,
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MOHAMMADI MAHAL;
DHOBI TALAO.
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Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years

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	Rs. a.
The Strenous Cover	3 6
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The Way of God in Marriage	3 6
A Child of Love	3 6
Physical Culture for Babies	3 6
Diseases of Men	3 6
New Hair Culture	3 6
How to Win Fortune	3 6
Physical Training	1 6
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Truths	1 11
Milk Diet	1 4
Facts about Disease	0 8
Value of Air in Strength Building	0 8
Physical Culture vs. Consumption	0 12

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THE CHEAPEST, EASIEST and the SAFEST means of Boiling any liquid instantaneously.

Price, Rs. 10 each

THE ELECTRIC APPARATUS for boiling any liquid.

Useful for Travellers, being handy. Good for Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Family use.

It boils a tumbler full of water in one minute, ready for tea or soup.

SOLE AGENTS:
D. P. NANAVUTY & Co.
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Aug. 4th.

	Sales.
Total Sales	29,000
East Indian Sales	1,200
Total Speculation	1,000
,, Export	2,000
East Indian Stock	58,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,700
,, ,, Actual Export	200
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	100
American Afloat	160,000
East Indian Afloat	12,000
Total Afloat	176,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 4th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent	1,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	64¼
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	62,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	22,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	38,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	485,000
,, ,, Interior Ports	324,000

New York, Aug. 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Futures at New York October	14.03+2
,, ,, January	14.33+2
Spot Cotton at New York	13.99+
,, at New Orleans	13.57+
Futures at New Orleans October	13.81+1
,, ,, January	14.11+2

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 4th.

Consols 2½%	56⅛
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	70⅞+⅛
Government Securities 3%	60⅜+⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.14 Unchgd.

London, Aug. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	31½
Lisamg Tone of Silver—Coinage and Indian buying—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6⅝
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	56⅛
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	70⅛
Government Securities 3 o/o	60⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.14	

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 4th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86¼—½
4½% 1925—1945	£95½—1/16

London, Aug. 5th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86¼ Unchgd
4½% 1925—1945	£95½ ,,

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F Augt.-Sept. Paid	65

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April	65
Victorian April	67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Augt.-Sept. Sellers Cargo	51

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Bold 416 lbs. 95% ex-Ship July-Augt. Nominal	59/3
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. Nominal.	60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	77/6
Toria Rapeseed:—Aug.-Sept. Sellers	65

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta	1,000
Months	63,000
Name of Ports	81,000
Whether Buyers or Sellers	6,61,000
Actual Weekly Sales	29,000
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	76/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton July-August. Hull Nominal	£12-0-0

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£122
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£106½
Copper Braziers	£145
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	42
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. & o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0 £26-4-6
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartcherrie	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec.	21/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec.	21/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec.	23/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec.	23/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August-Sept Sellers	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt.	2/2

London, Aug. 5th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Augt.-Sept. Paid	66

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. April.	65
Victorian. April	67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. August-Sept. Cargo	51

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold July-Aug. Nominal	59/3
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	78
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Sellers	64/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Hull Nominal	£12

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£122
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£106½
Copper Braziers	£145
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	42
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. & o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0 6/4/6
Pig Iron, Gartsherrie	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal	

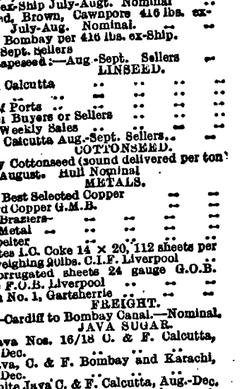
RUBBER.

Para Rubber:—Fine hard cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	2/9
Plantation First Latex Crepe August Sellers	2/2

SEARCH GHT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP.

FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.

Constructed of best material and finished in the very best style.



Price Complete Lamp Rs. 5

Price Extra Dry Battery No. 1689 As. 12

Fitted with Dry Batteries and Metallic Filament Powerful Bulbs.

HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT.

41 1 Rahman St., near Market, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 5th August, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	...	260	246	25th Jan. 1917
	...	...	...	
Bengals (M.G.)	249	241	229	Ready
	...	...	...	
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	...	234	222	Ready
	...	...	...	
Khandesh (M.G.)	...	264	250	Ready
	...	277	265	25th Jan. 1917
Jalns (M.G.) G.S.	...	...	253	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	...	...	237	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	...	313	...	Ready
Do. (M.G.)	...	303	...	Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	
Akola M. G. (Fair Staple)	...	...	...	
	...	278	266	Ready
Akola Kghm.	...	216	...	Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	...	289	...	25th Jan. 1917
	...	...	...	
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	...	276	264	Ready
Dhanagaum	...	287	...	25th Jan. '17.
Poolgaum (M.G.)	...	292	278	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	...	253	276	Ready
	...	296	...	25th Jan. '17
Nagpore	...	290	276	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	...	299	...	25th Jan. '17
Wardha H'ghat	...	292	280	Ready
(M.G.)	...	306	...	25th Jan. '17
Broach (M.G.)	...	290	282	Ready
	...	...	...	
Surat (M.G.)	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	
Viraj (M.G.)	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	
Mathia (M.G.)	...	252	252	Ready & Sept.
	...	...	...	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	Ready & Sept.
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	...	Ready
	...	...	...	Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	...	...	...	Ready
,, (M.G.)	...	...	...	Ready
	...	...	...	Sept.
	...	...	...	Ready
	...	...	...	Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	...	...	...	Ready
	...	...	...	Sept.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th August 1916:—

Cotton	2,230 Bales,
Wheat	17,134 cwts.
Linseed	34,423 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	843 ,,
Ginjellyseed	908 ,,
Poppyseed	182 ,,
Groundnuts	721 ,,
Castorseed	2,385 ,,
Rice	844 ,,
Myrabollams	834 ,,
Cottonseed	10,196 ,,
Gram	1,235 ,,
Joowar	2,834 ,,
Barley	3,470 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. Aug.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 2 m-s. do	194¼
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	153¾
Do. Shanghai	212¾
D. Yokohama	154¼

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-12-0
Australian do	26-4-0
Bombay do	25-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	77-7-0

COMPULSORILY WOUND UP.

NEW LIST OF HOSTILE FIRMS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordnance, 1916, (5 of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the winding-up of the business carried on in British India by the undermentioned hostile firms and in pursuance of Rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (winding-up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding-up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bengal:—(1) Messrs. Posner and Company; (2) The Indian Radium Company; (3) Messrs. Remenges and Company; (4) Messrs. Otto Shacke and Company; (5) Messrs. Wolpert and Company; (6) The Decanville Company; (7) Messrs. Smidt Sanders and Company; (8) Messrs. Hadendeldt and Company; (9) Messrs. R. Jager and Company; (10) Messrs. F. A. D. Assman and Company; (11) Messrs. I. Orenstein T. B. Arthur Koppel; (12) Jos Rosen; (13) Messrs. F. Schonelt and Company; (14) E. Grueber and Company; (15) Messrs. Holgmullr and Schonedt; (16) Fritz Capp; (17) Thomas Paar; (18) J. Morgen Stern, florist and agriculturist, Darjeeling; (19) Messrs. Soetheer and Company; (20) A. Janowitzer; (21) The Austrian Export and Import Company, Limited; (22) Messrs. Alois Schweiger and Company, Limited; (23) Messrs. Ditmar B. Nunner Brothers, Limited; (24) Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Company, Limited; (25) The Dutch-Asiatic Bank; (26) Mr. H. Boeckel; (27) The Beechwood Estate Company, Limited; (28) O. K. Basch; (29) A. Schloss; (30) M. Wehmeyer; (31) F. Wurth D.; (32) M. Schlessing R.; (33) A. Gralowski; and (34) A. Vouschuh.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk, 663

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Students coached for L. C. C. and Government Auditor's Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system for L. C. C. only. Terms moderate. Principals: A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant, and A. S. MADON, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER A BILL OF EXCHANGE

A COMMISSION ISSUED.

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.....Plaintiffs.

v.

EBRAHIM PEERMAHOMED & Co.,..... Defendants.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

This suit was filed by the plaintiffs as a short cause to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 1,219-13-11 being the amount alleged to be due to them under a Bill of Exchange dated 7th November 1913, drawn by the Austrian Export and Import Co., Ltd., on the defendants for the sum of £71-10-0 in favour of the Austrian Export Co., Ltd., and endorsed by the latter company for value in favour of the plaintiff Bank together with interest thereon from the 24th January 1914, to the 10th June 1916.

The plaintiffs' case was that on the 22nd November 1913, the defendants accepted the Bill of Exchange drawn or purporting to have been drawn by the Austrian Export and Import Co., the defendants to the order of the Austrian E. and I. Co., Ltd., successors to A. Janowitzer for the sum of £71-10-0 payable 60 days after sight at the plaintiffs' Bank in Bombay. The Bill of Exchange was purchased for its full value by the Head Office in Paris of the plaintiffs' Bank from the Austrian E. and I. Co., Ltd., and the plaintiffs were accordingly holders for value of the Bill. The Bill became due on the 24th January 1914 but was dishonoured by the defendants on presentation for payment.

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTION.

The defendants in their written statement said that the plaintiffs had filed another suit against another firm by the name of Ismail Ibrahim and Brothers in the High Court of Bombay being suit No. 660 of 1916 and the plaintiffs had included in that suit the claim on the bill, the subject matter of the present suit. Under the circumstances they said that the suit was unnecessary and should be dismissed with costs.

Further they contended that the plaintiff Bank was not a purchaser for value of the bill but merely an agent for collection on behalf of the Austrian Export Co. Ltd., the payee thereof and consequently that the claim of the plaintiff was subject to all equities affecting their principal, the Austrian Export and Import Company. In 1911 an agreement was arrived at between Dostmahomad Peermahomad, the sole proprietor of defendants firm and A. Janowitzer (whose successors in business the Austrian E. and I. Company were) where by it was agreed that A Janowitzer and his successors were to allow to the defendants a return commission on a certain scale on the value of the business done in a year. Approximately Rs. 6,500 was due to the defendants for such commissions when the war broke out and the defendants submitted that they were entitled to set off the said amount against the value of the bill.

The second contention of the defendants was that the plaintiff bank being merely an agent for collection on behalf of the Austrian Export. Co., Ltd., which was an hostile firm carrying on business in Vienna, they were not entitled to maintain the suit.

By a supplemental written statement the defendant also raised the contention that the bill in question was bad and therefore not admissible in evidence by reason of its contravening the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act. They stated that the bill of exchange in the suit was in two parts. The first of exchange was sent direct by the payees to the plaintiffs at Bombay. It was not endorsed over to the plaintiff. The drawees were Messrs. Ismail Ebrahim and Brothers. The first of exchange after being stamped with a stamp of annas 12 was presented to the drawees. They however did not want the goods to which the bill related and it was accordingly arranged that it should be presented to the defendants. The bill was then altered, the name of Messrs. Esmail Ebrahim being struck out and the name of the defendants being inserted as the drawees and the defendants accepted the same. NoN further stamp beyond the stamp of 12 annas was affixed to the bill. The second of exchange was sent by the payees to the plaintiffs' Paris office with an endorsement thereon indicating that the bill was ever affixed to the second of Exchange, on behalf of the payees. No Indian stamp was ever affexed to the second of Exchange, on which also the name of Esmail Ebrahim remained as drawees. Under the circumstances the defendants contended that the effect of the alteration (striking out the name of Messrs. Esmail Ebrahim and Brothers, and adding that of the defendants as drawees) was to make a fresh instrument and that by reason of Sections 14, 19 and 35 of the Indian Stamp Act the first of exchange could not be admitted in evidence by the Court. The second of exchange was also inadmissible in evidence because of Sections 19 and 35 of the Stamp Act.

His Lordship after hearing counsel on the question of stamp, held that both the documents—the first and second of exchange—should be regarded as one document, and admitted the document.

His Lordship then issued a commission to Paris for evidence to be taken to enable the plaintiffs to show that they were *bonafide* holders for value of the bill.

MEMO FOR DEPOSIT.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RAMJANALLI BHALLOO,—Plaintiff v. RAHIMTULLA ISMAIL TISOBIWALA,—Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 4,460 deposited by the plaintiff with the defendant under circumstances mentioned below.

The plaintiff's case was that he was employed as a proof-reader in the Bombay Samachar and also did business of supplying ghee and tea to Indian hotel keepers. The defendant until recently a great friend of the plaintiff suggested in January 1914 that they should start business in partnership of buying wholesale Bengal and Assam tea and sell the same in Bombay in retail. The defendant represented that Rs. 20,000 would be required for the business and the plaintiff offered to deposit Rs. 4,460 with the defendant, as his share of the capital. The defendant thereupon agreed to go to Calcutta to arrange for the purchase of tea there for the intended partnership and to contribute the rest of the capital himself. The sum of Rs. 4,460 was deposited with the defendant on the 12th February 1914, and was made up of 97 sovereigns, 277 ten rupee currency notes and Rs. 235 in cash. The plaintiff had prepared a memo recording the said deposit and the defendant signed the same. On account of rise in the tea-market the defendant did not go to Calcutta, and the plaintiff called upon him to refund the sum of Rs. 4,460 as he wanted to start a tea business with another person. In spite of repeated demands the defendant failed to pay it and under legal advice the plaintiff prosecuted the defendant in the police court but the magistrate held that it was a matter for a Civil Court to determine.

The defendant absolutely denied all allegations regarding the tea business and the deposit of any money with him. He denied that he had signed any memo recording any deposit as alleged. The whole story about the tea business was a fabrication. The plaintiff was never in a position to accumulate or get Rs. 4,460 or any other sum. He said that the suit was a false and vexatious suit filed by the plaintiff at the instigation of designing persons to annoy and harass him.

His Lordship in giving his judgment said that it was impossible to believe the story of the plaintiff. As to the memo alleged to be signed by the defendant, the defendant had challegened this signature as a forgery. It was for the plaintiff to prove his case and in his Lordship's opinion, he had entirely failed to do that. His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Kanga & Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. R. S. Dadachanji appeared for the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 7TH OF AUGUST, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1462-15.—Dastur and Co., The Narsingirji Mafg Co., Ltd. v. Bholabhai Nanabhai and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard.

1536-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Mansukhbhai Bhojubhai, a firm v. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Little and Co.

247-14.—Smetham B & Co., Devaram Mangamai, v. Hedarmal Chandrabhau, Jamsetji R and D.

153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v. Jackeria Cassam alias Jackeria Baboo, and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in Liquidation) v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanavati, Hiralal & Co.

1357-14.—J. A. Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishankar Oza v. Pascoal Salvador Nunes, Mulla & M.

879-15.—Motichand and D, Messrs. Hansraj Kisunlal, a firm v. Messrs. Harakhchand Gyanchand, a firm, Tyabjee D & Co.

1039-15.—Mans H M & Co., Haji Umar Haji Maneck v. Ahmed Jangoo, & ors, Jam R & D, Patell & E.

1342-14.—Tyabji D and Co., Maneckji Jivanji Master v. Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram, For Postponement.

930-15.—Mehta D & L, Lukhmidas Ludha v. Kallianji Bhanji, & anr, Amin and Desai.

859-15.—Craigie B & Caroe, Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed v. Abdul Hoosein Esmailji, & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court, No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

746-16.—Wadia G & Co., The Eastern Bank, Ltd. v. Keshav Heera.

810-16.—Payne & Co., The Standard Bank, Ltd. v. Lakhmidas Mangoomal & Co., a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

LONG CAUSES.

549-15.—Payne and Co., Ichalal Jagmohandas & anr v. Kahandas Jamnadas, a firm & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard.

293-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas & Co., a firm, v. Messrs. Javeri & Co., a firm, Daph F & D, Part Heard, 31-7-16.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

730-14.—Motichand & D, The Administrator General of Bombay v. Indrasing Jasraj, & ors, Mer K & Co., As per J O 16-6-16.

LONG CAUSES.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

1296-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a Pauper), Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo, Rustomji & G.

1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hoossein Dalvi, Captain and V.

1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal and anr, Judah & Solomon.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M & M, Narranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madh K & Ch, Tyabji D & Co., Ardesir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhailanlal.

S C Ct 466-1676-15.—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram, v. Harkisondas Rambhagat, & anr, Mulla & M.

1337-15.—Payne & Co., Lakhaji Dolleji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D & P.

197-15.—Shroff D & D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mullibai, widow, v. C P D'Cunha.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, & ors v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dik D & P, Jivanbhai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

397-15.—Edg G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash, & anr, Dubash & Co.

345-15.—Dubash and Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm, v. Abdealli Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR DISMISSAL.

550-16.—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Hansa Fatta & Co., a firm v. Gogari Ibrahim Haji Alli, Jehangir M & S.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

839-16.—Amin & Desai, Goswami Lalgir Binodgir, a firm, v. Somnath Anupram, in Person.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

362-15.—G H Dalal, Chhotalal Ranchordas, & ors v. Mohanlal Purshotamdas, & anr, Mehta D & L, Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

565-16.—Ard H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada v. Mahomedally Hassanally, & ors, Payne & Co.

680-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris a Coy. v. Esmail Ebrahim & Bros, a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1-16.—Edgelow G W & Co., Chaganlal Vahalchand v. Abdulla bin Alli Nakhoda, & anr, Daphtary F & D.

LONG CAUSES.

1441-15.—N. C. Dalal, Boridas Fozmal, a firm v. Sawa Teckchand and ors, Mirza M and M.

742-16.—Pandia and Co., Laxmibai, widow v. Radhabai, Dubash and Co.

39-16.—Payne and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Look Jassim bin Abdul Wahab, Bhaishanker K & G.

215-16.—Captain and V, Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana & ors, v. Ebrahimbhai, Mehta D & L, Little and Co.

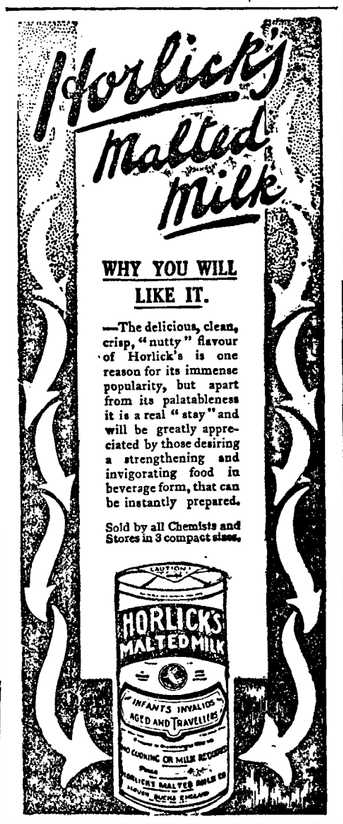
138-16.—Vachha and Co., Gangadas Mulji v. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal Saji, and anr, Surveyor and Co.

137-16.—Mehta D & L, Messrs. Shivji Gordhan, a firm v. Hassan Chelwassetty Gundasetty and Bros., a firm, and anr, Hiralal and Co.

1238-15.—Mirza M and M, Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa v. Rustom K R Cama and ors, Payne and Co., Dastur and Co.

188-16.—Purnanand & Co., Madhowji Hirji v. Jagsey Khimji, a firm, & anr, Captain and V.

257-16.—Bhaishanker K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas, and ors v. Khimi Walji, and anr, Ardesir H D & Co.



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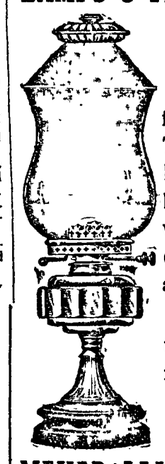

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th of Shravan Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 7th of Shawal, 1334.
Parsi: 1st (Hormaz) of Aspandad, 1285.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, 13th August.
Sunrise: 6 h. 18 m. Sunset: 7 h. 17 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 8.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, monthly meeting, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Karoa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

WEDNESDAY, August 9.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Indo-British Institution's Children's Concert in aid of Belgian Children's Relief Fund, Y. M. C. A., Hall, Wodehouse Road, 9-30 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra steamer Okhla will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 10.

Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, 3 p.m.
Bank of Bombay: Ordinary General Meeting, Bank of Bombay Building, Fort, 4 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society—Meeting of Members and their friends at the Society's Rooms at 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 11.

English Mail Steamer Sardinia due at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford" and Variety at 6-30 and 9-45. p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A. D. C., Commanding.

Aug. 7.

Dismounted Drill.—Dismounted drill will be held in the Town Hall compound on Tuesday evening the 8th instant at 6 p.m.
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next the 10th instant, Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.
Dress—Khaki Shirts, Regimental Saddles no Bandoliers.
Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held this week as follows, every evening except Wednesday 6-15 p.m. Rendezvous at the Band Stand, except Pali Hill men who will parade at Church Gate Station.
Embarkation.—Tuesday 8th August "B" and "C" Troops 1 N. C. Officer and 20 men, 7 a.m. Jetty end Alexandra Dock.
Parade.—Monday August 21st, being a public holiday there will be a general practice for all members in the Northern part of the Island, all members are expected to attend.
Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Bandra Station, so as to arrive there at 7 a.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station 6-35 a.m. one feed to be carried on the Saddle Members residing elsewhere should rendezvous Bandra Station 7 a.m.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd/Liut.
Acting Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

Aug. 5.

No. 265.—Duties.—Duties for the week commencing Monday the 7th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieut. F. J. Cheminais
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.
Orderly Sergt E. E. Company Sergt.
No. 264 Parades—Monday 7 a.m. Physical Training Class.
Tuesday 7 a.m. N. C. O.'s 15 pdr. Skeleton Gun Drill. Remaining Rifle and Marching Drill.
Thursday 7 a.m. Physical Training Class.
No. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.
Parades—Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class. Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artilley.

NOTICE.

A Whist Drive will be held at Headquarters on Thursday next the 10th instant at 9 p.m.
All members of the Corps also all Officers, Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, and ladies are cordially invited. Tickets Re. 1 each.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Aug. 7.

736. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 12th August 1916:—
At Headquarters:—
"B" Company, Monday at 5-30 p.m., and Friday at 7-15 a.m., Drill order.
Recruits, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
"A" Company, Wednesday at 7-15 a.m., Drill order, Shirts.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers, Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Field defences," Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order.
At the Engineering College:—
"E" Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia:—
Physical Training Class, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Running kit.
At Satara:—
Machine Gun parades, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.
At Ahmednagar:—
Gun drill, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m.
737. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m., on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.
Miniature Rifle Club, Ladies Matches I and II. Gentlemens 2, 5 and 6, Monday at 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m
738. Miniature Rifle Club.—In accordance with rule 13 an extraordinary General meeting will be held at Headquarters on Friday 11th instant at 8-30 a.m., to discuss proposed amendments to rules 4 and 5.
739. Clothing.—Ammunition boots have now been received and may be obtained at Headquarters. Price Rs. 2/8.
740. Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Company.
No. 4437 Cadet F. C. Humphreys.
(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Aug. 5.

730. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 12th August, 1916:—At Headquarters.
Miniature Rifle Club, Ladies matches I & II Gentlemens 4, 5, and 6, Monday 7-30 and 5 p.m.
"B" Company, Monday at 5-30 p.m. and Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.
Recruits, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
"A" Company, Wednesday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order, Shirts.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers, Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Field defences," Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order.
At the Engineering College.
"E" Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia:—
Physical Training Class, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m. Running kit.
At Satara:—
Machine Gun parades, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.
731. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarters office two days beforehand.
732. Command.—Captain C. Graham-Smith will take over Command of "A" Company with effect from this date.
733. Miniature Rifle Club.—In accordance with rule 13, an extraordinary General meeting will be held at Headquarters on Friday 11th instant at 8-30 a.m. to discuss proposed amendments to rules 4 and 5.
734. Clothing.—Ammunition boots have now been received and may be obtained at Headquarters. Price Rs. 2/8.
735. Move.—2/Lieut. and Adjutant A. R. Kearsey will proceed to Satara on Monday the 7th instant on Inspection duty returning on completion.
(Signed) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Sardinia with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Friday next.

MAIL FOB SOUTH AFRICA.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. Umkuzi via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th August was 29.016 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

WORK OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND EXPLAINS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

At the informal conference Sir Thomas Holland had with the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. Gordan Fraser in welcoming him, suggested the desirability of the Commission paying more attention to promote smaller foreign industries instead of introducing highly competitive foreign industries which required heavy protection and great nursing. Many small industries, he thought, might be started in connection with agriculture to improve crops and marketing of crops, etc.

Sir Thomas Holland, replying, indicated that the object of his preliminary tour was to collect information by visits to works and private conversation in regard to what the feeling of the country was as to the present phase of industrial development, which would be of service in framing questions to witnesses. Judging from the conversations he had, he thought the feeling was that everybody who had anything like a flourishing trade or industry wanted to be left alone and naturally looked with suspicion on any interference on the part of Government, but they would agree with him that it was important to make each British country more self-contained and not dependent on other countries on articles of vital importance. A certain amount of money was lying idle in this country and ought to be made fluid for the development of the natural resources, thereby adding to the total wealth of the country. The development of industries might alter the character but would not decrease the amount of external trade. More production meant more wealth and more purchasing power. Sir Thomas Holland took it for granted that the Commission was in no sense a movement for the benefit of Indians as opposed to Europeans or vice versa. It was intended to find out exactly in what direction there was scope for industrial development regardless as to whether a European or an Indian undertook the work. He then referred to the part Europeans played in assisting the industrial development of the country in the past and the necessity of their continuing so for many years to come for initiation of further industries, as Indians were less willing to devote their money to industrial development. One problem of the Commission was the creation of central technical departments which would enable Government to carry on where the Commission would leave off. A scheme might well provide the Government of India with a large body of chemists of all kinds. Such a central reservoir of chemists would be able to maintain a well-equipped laboratory and create a chemical atmosphere.

BOMBAY DRAINAGE.

A SCHEME FOR GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY FROM SEWAGE.

Under the auspices of the Association of the Bombay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Mr. K. Burjorji Dadyburjor on Saturday delivered a lecture on "the Improvement of the Bombay Drainage and the Generation of Electricity from its sewage." Mr. W. E. Chambers, F.R.I., B.A., President of the Association, presided.

In the course of his address the lecturer pointed that the chief defects in the drinage system of Bombay are the following:—

I. Surcharging, silting up, and choking of sewers.
II. Open house drains in which faecal matter is flowing.
III. The intercepting sewer trap.
IV. Prevalence of the privy basket system in the heart of the town.

The causes of the surcharging and excessive silting up of the sewers are as follows:—

(1) Open drains in gullies which convey the sullage falling from downtake pipes to sewers.

(2) Open surface drains mostly in the centre of the gullies which are provided with the jump-weir arrangement.

(3) Habits of the people who cleanse their vessels with ashes.

It is now necessary for us to move for the abolition of the intercepting trap in Bombay, as it has been proved to be insanitary and the sewerage system in Ahmedabad has been working quite satisfactorily for the last 20 years without its use, and the example of Ahmedabad is being followed now in Poona, Bangalore, Mysore, and other towns in the Bombay Presidency.

To sum up, the chief defects of the Bombay drainage are the open house drains and the intercepting sewer trap. As for the former, the policy up to now has been to allow rain waters and silt first to enter the sewers and then to remove them. No amount of duplication of sewers, or increase of pumping power will do any good, unless the principle "prevention is better than cure" is seriously considered and put into practice. As for the intercepting trap it may be stated, that it took 30 years for engineers all over the world to find out its defects, and to condemn it.

Continuing Mr. Dadyburjor said:—

The Corporation may first try the measures I advocate in a small area. The experiment will not entail much expense, and if it is found to work satisfactorily the same measures can be extended to the whole of the city.

It may here be stated that in Mysore also the sewerage system was at first sharing the same fate as in Bombay. The house drains were open, and there was always silting up, and choking of sewers. In 1911 at the advice of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Diwan, the open house drains were converted into closed ones, with the result that there is now no silting up or choking of sewers as before.

SEWER GAS FOR POWER.

The great advantage of utilizing sewer gas for power is that it will remove the nuisance of bad smells from the septic tanks, outfall works, and sewage farms.

The utilization of sewer gas has now passed the experimental stage. A gas engine has been worked by sewer gas for more than 10 years in the Empress Mills, Bombay, and recently a gas engine of 16 horse power is worked by sewer gas in Sydney, Australia. In many towns, sewage is allowed to decompose in privies sewers, and traps, and the sewer gas is allowed to escape near the dwelling houses into the air to contaminate it. By adopting a good sewerage system, and utilizing the sewer gases in producing electricity, the air in towns can be preserved pure to a large extent.

The method of sewage disposal by septic tank treatment with utilization of gases appears to me the best and the simplest, and therefore an ideal one, because every ingredient in the sewage such as the combustible gases, the solids and the waters can be most profitably utilized and the locality which would otherwise be insanitary can be rendered more healthy.

Mr. James tried to introduce a sewer gas installation with the sewage of a district in Bombay, but did not succeed, because of the enormous quantities of silt in the sewers. He believed that all this silt is due to the habits of the people who cleanse their vessels with ashes. Had he visited Ahmedabad, I am sure he would have been of a different opinion. He would have seen there a system, in which there is no silting up of sewers, in which no gases are lost on account of the intercepting traps, and in which sewage is properly flowing in the sewers, and quickly brought to the outfall. In fact he would have seen there ideal conditions for his gas installation, and I believe, he would have succeeded in his attempts to find out the best method of sewage disposal.

The reason why no progress has been made in European countries uptil now in the utilization of sewer gas, which is just as good as coal gas, is that the first foul wash off is taken into the sewers, which interferes with the working of the sewers as well as the septic tanks.

The pamphlet entitled "Why India is in revolt against British Rule," is proscribed by the Government of India under the Sea Customs Act.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

An attractive vaudevile variety and novelty bill has been presented at this popular place of amusement since Thursday last and in the opinion of many is a welcome diversion after weeks of musical comedies and revusical productions. First place must be given to Miss Ethel Carson, who is no doubt the most daring of lady shots that we have seen in Bombay. Her fine appearance, fancy, sharp, and distant shooting acts bring forth rounds of applause. Mdlle. Sonia Halanai, the Russian dancer, did full justice to her title by her wonderful and graceful national and eccentric dances. Mr. Ambrose Barker provides quite a delightful entertainment in his international studies, while both Miss Mona and Peggy Barker warble several dainty numbers from their extensive repertoires. The principal attraction, however, is a short piece entitled "The Night Watchman," Mr. Wilkie Bard's London successes portrayed by Ambrose and Peggy Barker which provides a full twenty minutes delightful entertainment by itself. Only a comedy and a comic are shown in the films. On the whole this week's programme at The Palace is the best that has been presented for some time. On Thursday next there will be a complete change of programme, when in addition to new vaudeville and variety items Mr. Ambrose Barker will produce a one act musical playlet entitled "A pigeon to pluck" dealing with stocks and shares. Miss Carson will then present her most sensational and daring act entitled "The Death Cage."

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you please allow me some space to describe the hopeless and frantic fight that Principal Allen is putting up in the almost lost cause of his Probationers' Class? Just a day ago I happened to be in Poona when I learnt that lecturing before the Probationers Dr. Allen appealed to them to come forward and help him in the difficulty. According to him the danger of this class as presented to the public was only a scarecrow. Granting that chipping and forging were not of direct use to the students, yet, he said, it gave them an insight into the difficulty of handling tools and, what is more, the students learnt to sympathise with the workman if his hammer happened to hit his fingers. This is all very well. The wonder is that stone-breaking is not introduced in the course with the notion that it could enable the students to appreciate the sweating of the breaker's limbs.

The learned Principal further added that English students,—including Nabrasakaites and New Zealanders or not was not stated,—were accustomed to handling and playing with mechanical toys and therefore needed not the practice which his Indian students required. Further, Mr. Cree-Brown, the new professor of Mechanical Engineering and the former professor of Civil Engineering, when questioned by a student on a difficulty, inquired if the student had been through the Probationers' Class. The answer being in the negative, Mr. Brown's learning solved the difficulty by stating that that was the reason why the student did not understand what was quite simple to the professor's mind.

We shall not be surprised if to-morrow a notice is put up in the College prohibiting students from communicating to anybody what is said in lecture rooms.

The instances quoted above lead one to inquire if there be any authority having control over crass utterances of Educational Officers. We are thankful to Dr. Allen for stating the reasons for which the Procationers' Class stands. Considering the fact that its most intense advocate, nay its very founder, is unable to design a single enduring prop on which this class can stand Dr. Allen will not be surprised if the verdict be for its abolition. Yes, Sir, it must be abolished. If the "Chronicle" supports us it shall go.—Yours, etc.

PAST STUDENT.

Bombay, 5th August, 1916.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Much as the correspondents "B. E. Civil" and "Civil Engineer" may try to surfeit the columns of your paper with riff-raff criticism and vapid sentimentalism, thereby attempting to pass muster as veritable Daniels, championing the destinies of the juveniles at the Engineering College, a superficial observer cannot fail to notice that both of them are ringing endless changes on a subject which has appeared more than once in the list of their imaginary grievances, and which I have sufficiently represented in its clear form, pointing out its utility, scope and necessity. While the "C.E.." appeals to the gallery and indulges in amusing soliloquies, "B.E." tries to establish an exploded statement by metaphorical misconstructions and unwarrantable hair-splittings!

On the one hand they admit the necessity of an efficiently trained Engineer, and on the other they flout those very methods by which this is to be attained. What they mean by an Engineer of good training and ability (for, this is all one can see from the views laid down in their statements) is perhaps this, that he is a man who does not know any machine, much less its use and working, who can hardly sketch or handle a tool and who hardly knows the property and applicability of the materials with which he has to work all his life. And true too! He knows enough of drafting and estimating, tabulating and advertising for tenders!

If this is what is shown to be the supposed accomplished Engineer, it is hoped that the public will think well before being benefitted by such arch-angelic prophesies and revelations. As it is necessary that in this controversy of grave importance, the public has a claim to *audi alteram partem*, I hope you will kindly publish this in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER B.E. (CIVIL).

Poona, 1st August, 1916.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AS "INSTRUMENTS OF TITLE."

A PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

The appeals "Ramdas Vithaldas Durbar v. S. Amerchand and Co., and another," from a judgment of the High Court of Bombay of March 31, 1913, reversing judgments of Mr. Justice Macleod and Mr. Justice Beaman, recently came on for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Lord Atkinson, Lord Parker, Sir John Edge and Mr. Ameer Ali being present. Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., and Mr. E. B. Raikes appeared for the appellant, and Sir Erle Richards, K.C., and Sir William Garth for the respondents.

The appellant's firm consigned certain cotton to respondents at Bombay. It was carried by rail by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company as far as Marmagoa and thence by sea by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to Bombay. The railway company issued railway receipts for the goods for the whole journey, and the appellants forwarded the receipts to their consignees. The latter indorsed three of them, representing 208 bales of cotton, to the respondents as security for loans of Rs. 23,800 and interest. While the goods were in transit the appellants, alleging that the consignees were insolvent, requested the Navigation Company to stop the cotton. The respondents claimed the goods as holders of the receipts for valuable consideration. The trial Judges decided in favour of the consignors, but the Appellate Court reversed their decision.

Lord Parker, delivering their Lordships' judgment, said that the question was whether a railway receipt issued to the consignor of goods in the form adoption in the present case was an "instrument of title" within the meaning of Section 103 of the Indian Contract Act. That section was one of a group of sections relating to a seller's right to stop goods while they were in transit to the buyer. It provided that where a bill of lading or other "instrument of title" to any goods was assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge to secure an advance made specifically upon it in good faith, the seller could not, except on payment or tender to the pledge of the advances so made, stop the goods in transit. If that section had used the expression "document showing title" or "document of title" instead of the expression "instrument of title," it was, in their Lordships' opinion, quite clear that it would have applied to the receipts in question, and that the vendor could not have stopped the goods in transit without payment or tender to the respective respondents of the amounts of their advances, which were admittedly made in good faith and specifically on the security of the receipts in question. After reviewing the arguments of counsel, his Lordship said that the only point in which bill of lading differed from other documents of title was its assignment operated as a constructive delivery of the goods to which it referred. Their Lordships were not aware of any other document with that peculiarity. No reason could be suggested why, if (as was clearly the case) the Legislature intended by Section 102 to assimilate other documents of title to bills of lading for the purpose of determining the right of stoppage in transit in favour of a *bona fide* purchaser for value, it should not have by Section 103 intended to do the same in favour of a *bona fide* pledge for value. In these circumstances, little importance could be attached to the fact that one section employed the word "document" and the other the word "instrument," more especially as the use of the two expressions, "document showing title" and "document of title," in the same sense showed that the draughtsman was not very careful in his use of language. Their Lordships were of opinion that the appeals failed and should be dismissed, with costs, and they would humbly advise his Majesty accordingly.

INTERCESSION DAY.

On Intercession day meetings were held by the Ideal Seminary and Goan Union and resolutions were passed wishing success to the Allies.

A Dhar telegram says that on the Intercession Day all classes of people assembled in the temple to offer prayers for the success of the Allies. The assembly was addressed by His Highness who explained the objects for the attainment of which the Allies are fighting. Prayers were also offerred at Junagadh.

Construction of Trichinopoly-Puddukkotai Railway on metre gauge, a distance of 32 miles, is sanctioned.

The Government of the British East Africa Protectorate has decided that all immigrants from India should either make the necessary deposit of Rs. 50 on landing or provide security in live of the deposit before leaving the ship on arrival in port. Up till now many were allowed to land in order that may be given the opportunity of finding a surety, but this concession will not be allowed from 1st September, 1916. Persons who cannot deposit the necessary amount or have failed to find surety will be sent back to India.

POONA RACES.

RESULTS AND DETAILS

The following are the detailed results of Saturday's racing at Poona. A descriptive account appears in our Sunday edition:

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. For Arabe landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over. W. A. reduced 5 lbs. Penalties.—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 14lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.
Mr. Heath's COLLINGWOOD, 8-4, Hardy 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' SULTAN, 8-3 (cd. 8-4), W. Huxley 2
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's RAVEN, 6-5 (cd. 6-13), Purtoosingh 3
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's GAZAL, 8-9, Bowley 4
Also Ran:—Planet 8-12, Trahan; Porridge 8-6, Lynch; Clever Boy 8-6, Ebrahim; Remmes 8-6, Zamil; Golden Sparrow 8-3, Templeman; Barjora 7-7 (cd. 7-8), Mujeed.
The Race:—Remmes delayed the start. Sultan led from Gazal and Collingwood. Then Collingwood took command, and there appeared to be only the three in the race. In the straight Collingwood came away and won easily.
Won by 3½—2—½.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 28-8. Places, Rs. 14, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 59-8.
Time:—1 min. 44 secs.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. For Arabe landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties.—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 14lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF ROYALS, 8-10, Bowley 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's PEACEMAKER, 8-0, Buckley 2
Messrs. Heath and Gold's REFUSAL, 8-0 (cd. 8-3), Hardy 3
Mr. Ali Ajam's HUDBAN, 8-6, Mujeed ... 4
Also Ran:—Panama 8-6, Zamil; Rahad 8-6, W. Huxley; Archer 8-2 (cd. 8-6), Ruiz; Romano 8-2, Fahad; Leader 7-11, Purtoosingh; Lucky Star 7-11, Kees; Cox 6-5 (cd. 6-9), Zapheth.
The Race:—Ace of Royals led from Refusal and Peacemaker and never being headed won in the run home from Peacemaker who was finishing fast.
Won by 1—1—½.
Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 91-8. Places, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 11.
Time:—1 min. 46 2/5 secs.

THT LINGFIELD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500 third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Messrs. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee's AIRMAN, 8-2, Trahan 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' YUAN, 9-0, W. Huxley 2
Mr. T. Ferguson's DUMFRIES, 9-3, Ruiz ... 3
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's AUBREY, 8-3, Bowley 4
Also Ran:—Impecunious 9-3, Lynch; Partial Eclipse 9-3, Templeman; Wavestar 9-2, Barrett; Megale 9-0, Buckley; Borgie 7-13, Purtoosingh; Pension 8-7, Hardy; Chastity 8-3, W. Huxley; Silver Memory 7-10 (cd. 7-13), Crowden; St. Alban 7-5, Japheth.
The Race:—From a straggling start Airman got a break, followed by Chastity, Wavestar and Yuan. At the turn Dumfries and Aubrey ran up to Yuan, who was now running second. Yuan challenged Airman in the straight, but could make no impression upon him.
Won by 1—1½—½.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 532/8. Places, Rs. 147-8, Rs. 30 and Rs. 99-8.

THE SUNGAM PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's SAFI, 8-11, W. Huxley 1
Mr. J. Bomanji's TAWAKUL, 7-10, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. T. Bateman's CHALLENGER, 8-11, Bowley 3
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Shaik Esmail's ADVANCE, 7-12, Mujeed 4
Also Ran:—Osprey 9-7, Buckley; Americana Spot 9-0, Zamil; Revivor 8-11, Lynch; Columbus 8-9, J. Ruiz; Shukur 8-6, Ebrahim; Jemadar 8-4, W. Southall; Murpho 8-4, Fahad; England 8-1 (cd. 8-4), Hardy; Shailan 7-9, Harrison; Active 7-9, Pullin; Shatra 7-4, Ringstead; Crisis 6-7, Alford.
The Race:—Revivor led from England and Safi. At the bend Advance, Tawakul, Challenger and Safi were in front and turned into the straight abreast. A desperate race ensued, won by a neck, short head and neck separating the others.
Won by neck—short head—neck.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 267-8. Places, Rs. 76, Rs. 27 and Rs. 31.
Time:—1 min. 28 2/5 secs.

THE CHENAB PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Country-breds which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March, 1914. W. A. Penalties.—Winners once, 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's NAMUNA, 9-5, Lynch 1
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE, 7-12, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's OOSMANIA, 8-5 (cd. 8-6), J. Ruiz 3
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 7-12, Buckley 4
Also Ran:—Sipri 8-12, Mujeed; Claret Cup 8-12, W. Huxley; Lady Diana 8-12, Hardy; Apple King 7-12 (cd. 8-0), Greenhalgh.
The Race:—Red Duke and Lady Diana were in front. At the half-mile Namuna went to the front and won somewhat easily.
Won by 3—2—½.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 108. Places, Rs. 24, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 13/8.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' MEDDLING, 8-6, Purtoosingh 1
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PREMIERE, 7-8 (cd. 7-12), Bowley 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' ROYAL AMBITION, 8-9, W. Huxley 3
Aga Coochick Shah's MATCHLESS MAUD, 8-11, Templeman 4
Also Ran:—Orleff 9-4, Hardy; Le Soleil 9-3, Buckley; Manilla 9-1, Trahan; Miss Rollestone 8-12, Ringstead; Martinet 8-11, Ruiz; Madrina 8-2, W. Southall; Bunty 7-11, Pullin.
The Race:—Meddling broke away with Premiere and Matchless Maud next. Meddling won easily.
Won by 3—1½—½.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 33. Places, Rs. 60/8, Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 21.
Time:—1 min. 33 2/5 secs.

THE SUNGAM PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's RED CROSS, 9-4, Buckley 1
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's KAIUMERS, 8-0, Barrett 2
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's SHIMRAN, 8-0, Japheth 3
Also Ran:—Saood 9-4, Mujeed; Eldorado 8-6, Hardy; BenHur 8-13, W. Huxley; Lightning

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

7-10, Keess; Essad Pasha 8-12, Zamil; Old Joe 8-12, Crowden; Jawan 8-9, Ebrahim; Oxford 8-7, Bowley; Sherali 8-4, Templeman; Nassau 8-4, Ruiz; Subeh Pasha 8-2, Trahan; Portugal 7-13, Purtoosingh; Tawdry 8-2, Harrison.
The Race:—Ben Hur was the first to show on but was displaced by Kaiumers, Sherali lving fourth. At the distance Tawdry came through chased by Red Cross and won by a length, but was subsequently disqualified, the race being awarded to Red Cross.
Won by 1—2—¾.
Totes Paid:—Rs. 149/8. Places, Rs. 47, Rs. 50/8 and Rs. 30.
Time:—1 min. 30 secs.

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All matter for publication and letters for the Editor must be addressed to the Editor, simply, and not to any individual by name. All business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, August 7, 1916.

THE RESOLVE.

The whole Empire has celebrated the anniversary of the outbreak of the war with enthusiasm. The Queen's Hall's meeting adopted, on the motion of Mr. Asquith, a resolution expressing inflexible determination to prosecute the war to victory. And, as a Reuter's message states, resolutions to the same effect have been passed at great and enthusiastic meetings held in cities and towns throughout the Empire. The key-note of this resolution is as much confidence in victory as an unalterable determination to continue the struggle. This is not anywhere more clearly expressed than in the message which King George has addressed to the Sovereigns and Heads of the Allied States:—

On this day, the second anniversary of the commencement of the great conflict in which my country and her gallant Allies are engaged, I desire to convey to you my steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until our united efforts have attained the objects for which we have taken up arms in common.

Mr. Asquith expresses the same thing when he declares that we face the third year of the war with evergrowing confidence in final success and with resolution confirmed by each fresh illustration of German lawlessness and savagery to fight on till the future of civilization is established on the firm foundation of humanity, justice and freedom.

The foregoing statements may be summarized thus. that Britain is resolved that a premature peace is impossible and unthinkable. To realize this we have to remember what we are fighting for and when we remind ourselves constantly that we are fighting for a lasting peace that will, to use the language of the King-Emperor's message, "secure and guarantee" all the liberties which have been menaced by Prussian militarism, we cannot but echo the sentiment expressed by General Botha that a "lasting peace would be impossible without victory." The same point was emphasised in no unmistakable terms by Lord Bryce in the speech he delivered in mail week. There is no Englishman whose authority to speak on international subjects is more unquestioned or whose utterances on them carry greater weight in the neutral countries, —especially the greatest of them,—than Lord Bryce. Besides, not being a member of the Government and having no personal responsibility for the war, he can, as a thinker as much as a spectator of events, bring to bear on his utterance a coolness and a deliberation of judgment which give it a special value. Lord Bryce, moreover, has throughout his life worked for peace and, what is more important to bear in mind, has never been one of those who hold the German to be dyed with a double dose of original sin, having as a student owed a great debt to the Germans. As he himself said, "I yield to no one in my love of peace, for which I have worked earnestly for thirty years." It may, therefore, be taken for granted that when the hour for peace has struck, he will be the first to welcome the signal of relief. But to-day there is none more emphatic than he in proclaiming to the world that that hour is not yet. "There is no use," he said, "crying peace, peace when there is no peace." Lord Bryce remarked that it was said that there was in America a section of opinion,—a small section indeed,—which desired to see peace concluded at once on almost any terms and some of these wrote to him urging that as the war must end in a draw it is best to make peace now and save further bloodshed. He gave them his reply in his speech in which the imperative necessity that the Allies lie under of continuing a struggle, the horror and suffering of which are nearer to them than to any pacifists in America, is set forth lucidly and decisively.

In the first place, "we don't think" said Lord Bryce, "that the war will be a draw." The Allies are going to win. We believe this, he added, not merely because our Army in France is driving back the Germans, nor because the Russian troops have made a brilliant advance; not because the soldiers of France have stood like a rock with magnificent valour against the furious attacks at Verdun. We believe it, and have long believed it, he insisted, because the Allies will prove to be stronger on land than the Germans, and because we hold the unshaken and unshakable control of the sea. There can, indeed, be nothing easier than to enter into negotiations with Germany which would result in a peace of some sort. But such a peace, it does not need great imagination to realise, would be, to use Lord Bryce's phrase, a "mere truce." It would mean for Europe "constant disquiet, fresh alarms of war, more preparations for war, further competition in prodigious armaments." It would surely not mean that, as Mr. Bonar Law says, never in our time or the succeeding generation would one man or group of men be able to plunge the world into the present misery.

What we want to fight for is a victory that will ensure the permanent security of the world. This can only be done by the destruction of the present German Government, that is, the Prussian military caste. We must not have a premature peace, because we are fighting for "great principles of right and humanity, vital to the future of mankind, which the German Government has outraged and which must at all cost be vindicated." We do not, as Lord Bryce very properly insists, hate the German people. We do not wish to break up Germany, nor to destroy its national unity, nor to inflict permanent injury on the Germans. Our quarrel is with their Government. To use Lord Bryce's emphatic language, what we desire is to exorcise an evil spirit and discredit a military caste which delights in war, and threatens not only Europe but all countries, America included. "Not content to be a great and prosperous nation among other nations," as Lord Bryce said,

"the German Government desires to dominate the world. The only safety for the world is to discredit by defeat the military system which has laid its yoke upon the German people by three successful wars. Victory in those wars has made it what it is. Nothing but defeat can destroy its prestige and deliver the German people from that yoke. We may hope,—there are already signs enabling us to hope,—that when the German people has recovered its liberty it will forswear aggression and live peaceably with its neighbours.

And in this lies the significance of Genreal Smuts' pithy message: "Our victory will be for the enemy's highest good."

Notes of the Day.

Keeping up the German Public.

A new and interesting development in the German press is the beginning of a propaganda directly aimed at the maintenance of public stamina. The "Munchener Neueste Nachrichten" devoted, in mail week, a page and a half to a laborious series of "conversations" entitled "War," "Want" and "Victory." It is a dialogue between a pessimist and a very official optimist, and a curious exhibition of what the authorities,—who have now stopped English newspapers from entering Germany,—evidently think that German newspaper readers at present need. In reply to the pessimist's complaints about the terrible duration of war, the optimist replies that the individual German has everything at stake, and paints the consequences of defeat as follows:—

You would be the first to complain of the terrible taxes which the war indemnity would impose upon us, and you would be the first to note with indignation that your little business was crushed by English competition. Your sons would complain every day and every hour that they cannot find positions anywhere in the world because all Germans are despised, and your daughter, who is betrothed to an artist, would complain bitterly that nobody in Germany has any more money to buy pictures.

A Fantastic Picture.

In the conversation about "Victory" the pessimist depicts the terrible consequences of a British victory, saying, for example:—

In that case we shall be for at least a century the slaves of England. England and only England will reap the fruits of our labour . . . How happy Mr. Smith will be when he alone rules the world, when your money jingles in his pocket, and when your son has to fight for England in all parts of the world as an English mercenary.

Here the optimist suggests that these views are exaggerated, because a "Kultur State like England does not do such things." The pessimist replies:—

That was how you people talked at the beginning of the war about the starvation policy. You stuck your hands in your pockets and laughed, and considered all the precautions of the Government unnecessary. What England says, England has always done; she has indeed always done more than she said. Nothing but our victory can prevent our destruction and domination by England. That is why the wives must wait patiently for their husbands, the fathers for their sons, and the girls for their lovers. We must bear every privation without complaint, and we should even have to starve if it were necessary. Believe me, we have only the choice between holding out or being destroyed.

Humanity to Order.

The "Amsterdam Telegraaf" states that the Germans have compelled the establishment in every Belgian village of a special Red Cross service under a German doctor or medical student. "Every village is charged to attend to the wounded for the love of God. The Germans will enforce obedience to this order." The idea of the German as the chosen policeman of God is, of course, not new. The frank avowal that they will enforce obedience to the promptings of the love of God, however, inevitably calls to mind, as the "Westminster Gazette" says, the British father on a day's outing who turned on his wailing son with the exclamation: "I brought you out to enjoy yourself, and enjoy yourself you shall, if I break every bone in your body."

"Peace Highway."

A British Columbia message according to the mail papers, gave details of a proposal to make an international highway on the line between Canada and the United States, this highway to be called Peace Highway, in commemoration of the one hundred years of peace between the two countries. It is proposed to have inscribed on the monuments along the border, which will be in the centre of the contemplated highway, the fact that for one hundred years peace has reigned along this border. The part of the road which it is proposed to make as the first unit is along twenty five miles of practically an even grade, but as neither the State of Washington nor the municipalities of British Columbia bordering on this highway can finance the project, it is proposed to have the matter brought before the American Congress at Washington and the House of Commons at Ottawa.

The Calcutta Maidan.

Popular opinion in Calcutta seems to have been largely in sympathy with Babu Nogendra Nath Dey, the plaintiff in the action against the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. Racing people, who have an interest of course in the preservation by the Club of complete control of the properties leased to it by the Government, are pleased that the right of the Club to exclude "undesirables" from the racecourse and the club enclosures has been vindicated, but there is a general feeling that the penalty inflicted upon Mr. Dey for a comparatively trifling offence was far too severe and that he was not judged by an impartially constituted tribunal. From that point of view public feeling is entirely against the club and the view is expressed that the stewards should put the matter right by restoring Mr. Dey to his former rights and privileges as a user of the Club's course and grounds. As regards Mr. Justice Chaudhuri's decision that the Government, or those to whom they lease portions of the maidan, have the right to exclude therefrom the public or any member of it, that seems to us a question which can hardly be left where this decision leaves it. The judge's view that the Calcutta maidan is private property in the sense that it belongs to the Crown which can do with it as it will, is one that we should think the whole public of Calcutta would sturdily combat, and it is moreover entirely opposed to the view that has been commonly held for many years past, which is that the maidan belongs to the public and is merely administered by the military authorities in trust.

Officialising Education.

That Sir Harcourt Butler should take a very keen interest in the development of education in Burma is not surprising. But the means he has decided to adopt are hardly calculated to bring about the end which every one desires. The ostensible object of the new machinery dealing with the administration of education in the province which has been adopted at his suggestion is to restore the co-operation which should exist between the officers of the Education Department and the local public in various parts of the province. This is certainly desirable, so long as it means that the local public will be left with full power of initiative and control in all educational matters. But that does not seem to be the aim of Sir Harcourt Butler's scheme. His object is to bring the Education Department into closer touch with the Commissioner and District administrative officials and, though leading representatives of various localities are to be associated in the administration of education in Divisional Committees, the latter will be entirely dominated by officials. For not only will the Commissioners and the District Officers be included therein, but the entire executive power will be wielded by the Divisional Inspectors of schools. Perhaps no better scheme could be expected from one whose regime as the Education Member of the Government of India synchronised with the increase of official pressure on all popular educational institutions in the country.

Forgotten Money.

The amount of money that generally lies in banks unclaimed would surprise thrifty people who know their possessions to the last farthing. If all the British banks were to make a return, it would probably be found, the "Edinburgh Dispatch" suggests, that the grand aggregate would carry on the war for a measurable period. It is a curious habit people have of forgetting. The experience of banks is not at all singular. Railway companies have the most extraordinary experiences enough portable property being left in compartment in England in one year as would, if sold, purchase and equip a first-class Red Cross Hospital of substantial dimensions. Now is the time, to make use of this flotsam and jetsam for the general weal.

A Successful Reformatory.

Reports of the working of reformatories are generally dull and depressing. And it is with a sense of relief that one reads the account of the successful working of the Reformatory School at Chingleput in Madras,—an institution that is not worked altogether on the ordinary lines. The measure of the success of the institution can be gauged from the fact that as many as thirteen "respectable parents" were anxious to send their boys there as to a boarding school to be educated,—but the latter having committed no crime were technically debarred from admission. The inmates of an institution of this character may be expected to be a heterogenous crowd, as far as the crimes committed by them are concerned, and it is not surprising to find that they included three young murderers, two culpable homicides and fifty-six house-breakers; while, there was a youth whose crime was "mischief, by killing a cow" and another who had "assisted in killing a buffalo." In spite of the success of the institution the Superintendent is not unmindful of the defects of the existing arrangement.

Welcomed By a Song.

After remarking that "seven of the first offenders should not have been sent to the school, as they had committed only petty thefts," he points out the danger involved in the fact that sixty-two boys in the school belong to the criminal classes,—a number too large for the institution. In spite of this, however, the management of the institution does not suffer; for everything is done to make the school seem as little as possible like a prison, and to inspire the boys with a sonse of self-respect. On admission,

"a boy is welcomed publicly in a song sung by his school-mates, telling him not to be afraid but to enter boldly into the big family; and in turn he is himself invited to sing, with a view to breaking down any strangeness of feeling. The new boys also for about six months are kept away from the others till they begin to appreciate the advantages of the school."

ALLIES' PAUSES.

DIFFERENT STEPS IN THEIR PLAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD Aug. 6.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Correspondents at the front refer to the lull in the allied offensive. One explains that this is not due to our being held up by the enemy. He lost heavily but is still able to fill up gaps in the ranks, to bring forward large reinforcements, and organise counter-attacks. Therefore, we continue to consolidate our gains and take precautionary measures to ensure the success of our further operations. There is no distinction between the British and French plans.

Another correspondent points out that even during the lull the enemy have been given no rest. The enemy's orders of the day insist on the urgency of making new trenches, some are made or are in the course of making. Every day our guns knock the new works to bits, then if it is in a handy position our infantry advance and consolidate it. At the end of a month's offensive we not only have more guns in action than in the beginning but each day they are ruthlessly pounding a wider area behind the enemy's lines. Every village, every known billet, accumulation of stores, or important point on the German communications between us and Bapaume is punished daily. Our shooting which was very good at the start is still improving. A large batch of new German batteries was attacked on the 1st of August and it is reported that every gun was destroyed by a direct hit. In view of other performances this is quite creditable.

Mr. Warner Allen writes that the Allies' pauses represent definite steps in their plan which is to hammer slowly and methodically through the enemy's defences. The present offensive has brought open warfare nearer than it has ever been since the trench warfare began. In the open the Allies' superior infantry and unrivaled 75's would give them the advantage. The enemy's numerical superiority has disappeared. His heavy artillery would become of secondary importance in the open to comparative immobility.

STRANDED ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS.

SIR E. SHACKLETON'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Reuter wires from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, that Sir E. Shackleton has returned after a third attempt to rescue the party marooned on Elephant Island.

The expedition ship Emma was forced back by heavy gales and ice and the conditions rendered approach to the Island impossible. Pack ice was encountered north of the island, through which it was impossible to break. The ship was badly damaged and the engines were injured and she had to proceed under sail.

Sir E. Shackleton recognises that it is no use attempting to force the ice with a light ship and he is awaiting the Discovery, which is being sent out from England."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DANISH WEST INDIES.

PURCHASED BY UNITED STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

A treaty has been signed under which the United States has purchased the Danish West Indies for twenty-five million dollars. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

CONCESSIONS TO JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Reuter learns that the first fruits of the Russo-Japanese Treaty is the conclusion of a separate agreement whereby Russia sells to Japan the southern half of the Harbin-Changchun railway, about 60 miles in length, including the line from Changchun to Sungari river. The agreement also recognises the right of the Japanese to navigate the river between Kirin and Patuna. Russia previously contended that the right of navigation belonged exclusively to Russian shipping.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad has consented to preside over the first session of the Gujarat Educational Conference which is to meet at Ahmedabad in the month of October.

The non-official members of the Bihar Provincial Council have elected Rai Bahadur Kissen Sahay, to the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SUCCESS

MAIN SECOND SYSTEM CAPTURED.

THIAUMONT WORK CAPTURED

KING'S STIRRING MESSAGE.

After a series of minor operations round Pozieres and Mametz Wood, the British troops made a concerted effort and in the face of the enemy's persistent artillery activity captured the main German second line system, north of Pozieres. The Australians participated in these attacks.

During Friday and Saturday the British line north and west of Pozieres has been pushed forward from three to six hundred yards on a front of 3,000 yards.

On Friday the French recaptured for the second time in 12 hours the Thiaumont work which has been retained against several counter-attacks.

Fierce fighting took place in Fleury village which the French evacuated wholly in the morning, but in the afternoon the French stormed the southern half of the village and retain it.

As the result of desperate fighting on the Stokhod, the enemy were thrown back across the Stavok river, 600 Germans and 12 machine guns were captured.

Fighting on the rivers Graberka and Seremh, south of Brody, is developing in favour of the Russians who have stormed two villages and one adjacent wood and a hill.

The Belgians have occupied Kigoma and Ujiji, the most important German port on Lake Tanganyika and the terminus of the railway from Dar-es-Salaam in East Africa.

His Majesty King George has sent a most stirring message to the Sovereigns and Heads of Allied States on the day of the second anniversary of the war, assuring them of h's "steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until united efforts have attained the object" for which the Allies have taken up arms in common.

DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR MARKHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The death has suddenly occurred of Sir Arthur Markham, M.P., one of the strongest critics of the Government.

Sir Arthur Markham was one of the "Ginger" group. He had been Liberal member for Mansfield since 1900. During his first Parliament he came into prominence as a critic of the Balfour Administration by somewhat sensational methods, and he took a prominent part in the "Chinese slavery" agitation which played so large a part in the great Unionist rout of 1906. A man of considerable ability and strong personality he never seemed, however, quite to "get there" and he was not the sort of politician out of which statesmen are made and was too erratic to be trusted with office. He was created a baronet in 1911. He was a man of very great wealth having inherited extensive collieries from his father. He was born in

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR POZIERES.

MAIN GERMAN SECOND LINE SYSTEM CAPTURED.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING ROUND POZIERES.

GERMAN SECOND LINE SYSTEM CAPTURED.

PULVERISED BEYOND RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at the Headquarters in France, describing the battle of Friday evening, says that the British and the Australians rapidly advanced beyond Pozieres with highly successful results. Heavy bombardment was maintained throughout Thursday and the enemy appeared to be taken by surprise. The German second line system, which was pulverised out of recognition, was crossed on a front exceeding a mile. The enemy counter-attacked three times during the night, but all the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses owing to the intensity and accuracy of our artillery. Many Germans surrendered freely, but it was difficult to collect those hiding in dugouts. Already four hundred have been brought in and undoubtedly others will follow.

Clean and cooler weather has favoured the operations.

A QUIET DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

General Haig last night reported:—The day has been quiet. The enemy's artillery was active against Pozieres and Mametz Wood.

We are in very close touch with enemy in trenches we captured last night west of Pozieres. Many German dead are lying round these trenches. We captured over a hundred prisoners.

AN AERIAL DUEL.

Four British aeroplanes engaged seven enemy machines. The fight lasted forty-five minutes and three enemy machines were driven down. Two of ours are missing.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LATER.

The troops of the New Army took part. The captured line extends over a front of 2,000 yards. Several hundred prisoners were taken. Repeated counter-attacks were subsequently repulsed with very heavy enemy losses. The only other incident of importance was mining activity near Souchez and Loos.

GROUND GAINED WEST OF POZIERES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A British communiqué says as a result of minor operations west of Pozieres we gained some ground.

There were other minor operations north of Bazentin-le-petit and north-west of Delville Wood. We captured a few prisoners.

There has been considerable mutual artillery work on various parts of the front.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH LINE PUSHED FORWARD.

GAINED GROUND CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

A British communiqué says:—Including the capture of trenches reported on Saturday our line north and west of Pozieres has been pushed forward from three to six hundred yards on a front of 3,000 yards during the past two days. The Australian, Kent, Surrey and Sussex troops took part in the operation. We consolidated the ground won in spite of heavy shell fire.

Our artillery shelled Courcelette and Miraumont and destroyed ten gun emplacements and three munition stores. Enemy aircraft was not enterprising. Eight of their machines scattered when three of ours engaged them.

NEWS FROM DUTCH SOURCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

The fillowing cables appear in the Sumatra "Post":—

Tobacco exported from Netherlands Indies must be consigned to the Overseas Trust. German deserters are daily crossing the Dutch Frontier. Germany is launching her fifth war loan in September. General Petai affirms that every street and house at Verdun will be defended even if the town is brought to ruins.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

STRUGGLE FOR FLEURY.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES AT THIAUMONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 4.

A communiqué says, fighting continues on the Thiaumont-Fleury front, where the Germans attacked all night very stubbornly. Several strong attacks near Thiaumont were repulsed with heavy losses.

Fighting at Fleury was equally violent. After several fruitless attempts, each preceded by intense artillery bombardment, the Germans gained a footing in the southern part of the village, where lively fighting continues.

During the fighting we even carried the Thiaumont work, but evacuated it under enemy bombardment. The attempts to dislodge us from the south-east of Fleury failed.

Attacks on our new positions east of Vacherauville were repulsed with heavy losses.

There was very heavy artillery firing in the Vaux-Chapitre-Chenois region.

FRENCH AIR-SQUADRONS' BOMBING EXPLOITS

French air squadrons bombed the railway station and munition factory at Novon and railway stations and bivouacs on the Somme.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FLEURY EVACUATED BY FRENCH.

FRENCH RECAPTURE OF THIAUMONT WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 5.

Last night's communiqué said:—Fighting continued all day in the region of Thiaumont-Fleury and north-west and south of Thiaumont Work.

All enemy attacks with a view to dislodging us from conquered positions were fruitless, while we by a second counter-attack, recaptured for the second time in twelve hours the Thiaumont Work, which was retained against several counter-attacks.

Fierce fighting took place in Fleury village, which we evacuated wholly in the morning in consequence of German attacks. Our infantry in the afternoon stormed most of the village with the bayonet. The enemy is still resisting vigorously.

We took 400 prisoners during the day.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SEVERE FIGHTING IN FLEURY

NO APPRECIABLE CHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 5.

A communiqué says:—The night was comparatively quiet on the Somme front. Artillery bombardment was violent throughout the Thiaumont-Fleury sector. Renewed furious counter-attacks against Thiaumont work were repulsed. There was equally severe fighting in Fleury village, with no appreciable change in the situation. An enemy attack, after artillery preparation, in the Facq forest broke down. Two German aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme and two at Verdun.

FRENCH HOLD HALF OF FLEURY.

TWO POWERFUL ATTACKS DEFEATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 6.

A communiqué says: The enemy on the right of the Meuse was quiescent in the Thiaumont sector. We hold all the southern part of the village of Fleury. The Germans after an all-day bombardment delivered two powerful attacks in the Vaux-Chapitre wood. One was repulsed. The other penetrated portions of trenches but the enemy was immediately driven out. Our front remains intact.

PUBLIC OPINION IN GREECE.

FINAL DEFEAT OF TEUTONS TAKEN FOR GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that the final defeat of the Teutons is now taken for granted and the possibility of Bulgaria "ratting" and of the Russian advance in Asia are preoccupying Greek politicians.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON STOKHOD.

ENEMY THROWN ACROSS THE STAVOK.

MORE PRISONERS AND MACHINE-GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.

A communiqué says after desperate fighting we threw back the enemy across the Stavok River, a tributary on the left bank of the Stokhod, capturing 600 Germans and 12 machine-guns.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

STUBBORN FIGHTING SOUTH OF BRODY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.

A communiqué says:—There was stubborn fighting south of Brody. Repeated enemy counterattacks were repulsed and ground consolidated.

Some advance was made in the Causasus West of Kilkit and Tschiftlik.

TWO VILLAGES STORMED.

FIGHTING DEVELOPING IN FAVOUR OF RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.

A communiqué says:—Fighting on the rivers Graberka and Seremh, south of Brody, is developing in favour of the Russians who have stormed two villages and an adjacent wood and a hill. The enemy in one village had to be dislodged from every house. Nine enemy counterattacks were repulsed with heavy los. Twelve hundred enemy prisoners were taken and others are coming in.

ALLIED AIR-RAID ON NAMUR.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO MINIMISE THE DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A German communiqué admits the Allied air squadron's attack on Namur and adds the usual unconvincing comment that small material damage was done.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANE RAID.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON AERODROME AND AMMUNITION SHEDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Admiralty announces a successful attack on 2nd August by a Naval aeroplane squadron against an enemy aerodrome at Westerem in Belgium and ammunition sheds at Oierelbeke. Two tons of bombs were dropped, considerably damaging the objectives. One aeroplane is missing.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RAILWAY THROUGH MESOPOTAMIA.

SCHEME ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

"The Times" says it is understood that the scheme for a railway through Mesopotamia has been passed. It will be necessary first to lay a causeway.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ATTACK ON ITALIAN MAIL BOAT.

AMERICAN ENQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The American consuls in Italy have been directed to inquire into the circumstances attending the submarine attack on the Letimbro.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SUEZ CANAL ZONE.

APPEARANCE OF ENEMY AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

General Murray reports that two enemy aeroplanes on August 3rd attacked the shipping on Lake Timsa and the town of Ismalia. Many bombs were dropped, but no damage was done.

An aviatik was wrecked in an aerial fight at Salmania on August 2nd.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

KING GEORGE AND THE ALLIES.

A STIRRING MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

King George has addressed the following tolegrams to the Sovereigns and Heads of the Allied States:—

On this day, the second anniversary of the commencement of the great conflict in which my country and her gallant Allies are engaged, I desire to convey to you my steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until our united efforts have attained the objects for which we have taken up arms in common.

I feel assured that you are in accord with me in the determination that the sacrifices our valiant troops have so nobly made shall not have been in vain and that the liberties for which they are fighting shall be fully guaranteed and secured. *Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SPEECHES AT QUEEN'S HALL MEETING.

INFLEXIBLE DETERMINATION TO PROSECUTE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The anniversary of the declaration of war was commemorated by services of intercession, including one at Buckingham Palace at which the Primate preached. Their Majesties attended.

Meetings were also held thoroughout the country. The principal one was at Queen's Hall, where Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law spoke. Cheerful and confident messages from French and British statesmen are published. Mr. Lloyd George says victory is coming towards the Allies with the grim tread of destiny. Germany's chance of victory is past.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S MESSAGE.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law were the principal speakers at to-night's great war anniversary meeting at Queen's Hall. Sir Douglas Haig sent a message saying, "The second anniversary of the war finds the British Empire acting on the offensive. Two years of desperate trench warfare has made us still more inflexible in our determination to carry the war through to victory and we look forward confidently to success and a triumphant peace."

Lord Derby, who presided, said we never stood in so favourable position as to-night.

ENEMY'S MISCALCULATIONS.

Mr. Asquith who met with the most enthusiastic reception, said that Germany was absolutely certain we should never join France and Russia and also that Belgium would be coerced into allowing her right of way to France. The Empire had sent five million of her sons to frustrate those designs. The contest was not between different groups of Powers but between separate and irreconcileable ideals.

TRIBUTE TO NEW ARMIES.

He drew attention to the unbroken unity of the Allies, of which the best proof was the present concurrent offensive and paid a tribute to the new armies which were gaining immemorial honour in the blood-stained villages of Picardy.

DOMINIONS' RESPONSE.

Mr. Bonar Law said victory would be worthless unless it meant that never in our time or the succeeding generation would one man or group of men be able to plunge the world into the present misery. Wherever German troops had gone they had left memories which cried aloud for vengeance. The outstanding feature of war to us was the additional strength which had come to the motherland from the Dominions.

ALLIES' INFLEXIBLE DETERMINATION.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Queen's Hall meeting adopted by acclamation a resolution expressing inflexible determination to prosecute the war to victory. The resolution was moved by Mr. Asquith and seconded by Mr. Bonar Law.

ALLIES' VICTORY WILL BE FOR ENEMY'S HIGHEST GOOD.

A message from General Botha was read saying that lasting peace would be impossible without complete victory. General Smuts telegraphed, "Our victory will be for the enemy's highest good."

MR. ASQUITH'S CONFIDENCE IN FINAL SUCCESS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Mr. Asquith has telegraphed to his constituents as follows:—

"We face the third year of war with ever growing confidence in final success and with resolution confirmed by each fresh illustration of German lawlessness and savagery established on the firm foundation of humanity, justice and freedom."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

IMPORTANT BELGIAN SUCCESS.

PORT AND RAILWAY IERMINAS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LE HAVRE, Aug. 4.

A communiquè says, the Belgians have occupied Kigoma and Ujiji, the most important German port on Lake Tanganyika, and the terminus of the railway from Dar-es-Salaam.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The King has telegraphed to General Smuts his admiration of his continuous progress in spite of natural difficulties and the efforts of a determined enemy, and has asked General Smuts to convey to all ranks his appreciation of their skill and courage.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BULGAR-RUMANIAN RELATIONS.

FRONTIER INCIDENTS TOO FREQUENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A telegram from Burharest says that the Rumanian Minister for Foreigh Affairs had drawn the attention of the Bulgarian Government to the recent frontier incidents, remarking that they have become too frequent and do not harmonise with the good relations between the two countries.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HAPPENINGS IN RUMANIA.

A SIGNIFICANT MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, August 3.—A wireless message from Bukharest says, M. Bratiano has telegraphed to Presidents of both Houses to return from the country for a conference.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF VICTORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In course of his speech at Queen's Hall Mr. Asquith said that the enemy was now on the defensive and was showing signs of material weakening and exhaustion.

The recent recrudescence of deliberate and calculated barbarity indicated desperation. The Fryatt infamy had outraged the world. The Allies were considering the most effective methods of dealing with the atrocities and their authors (prolonged cheers), but the war had first to be won.

It was the united opinion of the Allied General Staff that the prospects of victory had never been so bright. The present was not the time for faint-heartedness, petty criticism, or the contemptible pastime of scapegoat hunting.

What was necessary was the concentration of purpose and as regards Great Britain the continuance of unselfish patriotism which was leading hundreds of workers to forego their holiday.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS.

DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Celebrations have been held throughout the Empire on the anniversary of the outbreak of the war. There have been great and enthusiastic meetings in cities and towns and resolutions have been passed similar to that adopted at Queen's Hall.

Services of intercession have been held in churches and places of worship of all creeds and business has been suspended.

Messages have been received from Premiers and Governors of the Dominions and Dependencies expressing the unalterable determination to continue the struggle and confidence in victory.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LIBERATION OF BELGIUM.

KING GEORGE'S ASSURANCE TO KING ALBERT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The King has telegraphed to the King of the Belgians assuring him of complete confidence in the united efforts of the Allies to liberate Belgium and restore her full independence and paying a tribute to the admirable fortitude of Belgium under grievous trials.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DADA V. ENGINEER.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESSES.

MR. F. M. WACHA TO BE EXAMINED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer with criminal breach of trust in respect of two hundis of the value of Rs. 1,200 each.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. Nariman of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji and Dinsha and Mr. Maganlal appeared for the complainant; Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla instructed by Mr. Rustomji Broacha and Mr. P. K. Kotwal represented the accused.

At the outset Mr. Davar said that he wanted to call Mr. Purshotam and Mr. Nariman to explain under what circumstances Mr. Surajmal's clerk happened to be at the Sheriff's office. Mr. Nariman's man who went there was only a bill clerk and not a managing clerk.

Mr. Binning said he did not care one way or other about this. There was the incident that Mr. Surajmal's clerk was at the Sheriff's office and it was for the Court to draw what deductions it liked from that incident. He was told that the Sheriff's clerk said in the presence of Mr. Bharucha and Mr. Nariman that Mr. Surajmal's man had been at the Sheriff's office very often.

The Magistrate did not think much would turn on this evidence. He did not think it would be important.

THE ONUS OF PROOF.

Mr. Binning, then addressing the Court, quoted a case on appeal decided by Justices Parsons and Ranade in support of his argument that the onus of proof lay not on the defence that the accused had paid the money to Dada or Mr. Surajmal, but that the onus lay on the complainant to prove that the money had not been paid. As to the existence of the "hundis" Counsel drew the Court's attention to the custom prevailing among this class of persons who kept hundis after they were discharged. The complainant's story was on the face of it a lie. The dates of the hundis were most important. The first was dated 17th November 1910 and the money was received on the 18th January 1911. The second was of the same date and the money was received on the 10th February 1911. So that for no less than five years these matters including that of Rs 3,000 remained without any complaint being made. Such a state of things without an explanation would condemn any prosecution case. The explanation offered by the prosecution was that Dada and Nanabhoy were then great friends and that the former did not want to bother himself about it. This might be some explanation of the delay but it was not offered by Dada.

DADA AND MR. NARIMAN.

Counsel further said the defence was that the first hundi was paid on the 18th January in Mr. Surajmal's office, which the entry proved; that the second hundi was paid to Dada himself and so also was the Rs. 3,000, which had been lent for a venture in scrap iron, which never came off. Counsel said he could find no superlative sufficiently bad to characterise the evidence of Dada in this matter and if he were to search the dictionary he would not be able to find an appropriate word. As to what happened on the 9th May counsel thought there could have been no more extraordinary proceedings in the annals of Police Courts than those which took place on that day. Dada gave away his case on that day. As to the incident at Green's the whole of it was a lie and a falsehood. The whole of it was obvious nonsense. If the accused had at all got at Dada he would never have allowed him to go near Mr. Nariman. Counsel's grievance was that when Dada went to Mr. Nariman the latter did not ask the complainant why he wanted to withdraw the proceedings. This part of Mr. Nariman's evidence left him dumb with astonishment. Mr. Nariman had said that Dada did not want to take him into his confidence that day. Counsel did not think Mr. Nariman did not ask Dada; and it was perfectly obvious that Dada must have told him that there was no case against the accused.

THE INCIDENT AT GREEN'S.

Dada would have mentioned the Green incident to Mr. Nariman if that incident were a fact. The Green incident was a melancholy tale, full of lies. Between the 25th, when Dada alleged he had drinks at Green's and at the accused's house, and the 9th when he wanted to withdraw the proceedings the effects of the drinks must have gone off.

WAS DADA DRUNK?

Counsel further said Mr. Surajmal was at the bottom of the case. Mr. Surajmal might not be on the surface and technically the complaint might have come from the office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw but, Counsel asked, was it not pretty certain that at the time the suit against Mr. Surajmal in the High Court was withdrawn, all the parties agreed for Mr. Surajmal's benefit that Nanabhoy should be prosecuted and that they helped one another? There was no improbability in the statement made by Dada on the 9th that Mr. Surajmal was at the bottom of it. Then as to the alleged incident at Green's, was it possible to invent a more stupid case than that? The signature and the writing on the letter of apology were not those of a drunken man. At any rate it was not champagne that Dada was plied with at Green's. The prosecution had tried to make out that it was cider that was given to Dada. But Counsel said that the quantity of cider, that Dada alleged he drunk there, would not make anybody drunk. The Court might take it that though that quantity might somewhat seriously affect one's head it would not make one drunk. Persons who were really drunk would make an infernal mess of it if they tried to write a letter. Dada had made no such mess, which proved that he was not drunk at the time he wrote the letters. The tale about the champagne and the document was the merest imagination. Some influence was undoubtedly brought to bear upon him but the story of the Green's incident was a falsehood. Anyhow there was the fact that Dada wanted to withdraw the case on the 9th. And what was his record in such matters—in 1916 alone? He filed a suit against Mr. Surajmal in the High Court and he withdrew it. He made a complaint against Mr. Surajmal to the Police and he withdrew it. Then he made the complaint in the present case and wanted to withdraw it. Then about Mr. Surajmal's relations with Nanabhoy, the latter was a sort of an unprofessional partner in Mr. Surajmal's office. He was not in the position of an ordinary servant, and yet the reason given by Mr. Surajmal as to why Nanabhoy left the office was that he was dilatory and did not come to office punctually. Now this reason of dilatoriness for his dismissal was very funny and was only discovered at a very late stage. The explanation given was not true. There must have been some other cause of Nanabhoy leaving the office and there was little doubt that when they parted both thoroughly disliked each other and Dada had said on the 9th that Mr. Surajmal was at the bottom of this case against Nanabhoy. Mr. Surajmal had said he had given no proof to Mr. Nariman, but counsel submitted that if not in a direct, in some indirect manner Mr. Nariman knew perfectly well what Mr. Surajmal was going to say.

Mr. Davar said Mr. Nariman had said he had gathered something from the conversation he had with Mr. Surajmal.

Mr. Binning said there was very little practical difference between supplying a proof and saying things in a conversation. There was no doubt that Mr. Surajmal assisted the prosecution in this case. As to the hundis the explanation about the delay that Dada did not press for the repayment of them because he and Nanabhoy were on very friendly terms was obviously false. Counsel particularly wished to draw the Court's attention to the fact that with regard to the entries in the book by the cashier, the cashier had not been called by the prosecution.

MR. SURAJMAL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Binning further said the vital thing was that if the Court did not believe Mr. Surajmals evidence on these points, what evidence was there about the contents of the entries except Mr. Surajmal's? Dada might be a fool and a knave or might not be but he was greedy and could it be believed when he said that he knew Nagindas was in insolvent circumstances and yet he did not tackle Nanabhoy sooner? The fact was that they knew that the money had been paid by Nanabhoy. If they said "no," why had they not called Mr. Surajmal's cashier, who made the entries? The money paid on the date in question was credited to Dada. Nobody had suggested to whom else it could have been credited on that date. The fact was that it was paid by the accused to the credit of Dada in repayment of the hundi.

The Magistrate said it was not possible that a junior attorney like Mr. Surajmal would let that opportunity go by to file a suit in that case and make some money, out of it.

Mr. Binning said they had to remember this fact also that in the High Court suit Nanabhoy had objected to these two items. Would he have done that if he himself had pooketed the money as regarded those two items? Counsel would not say anything further in this connection, as Mr. Surajmal had filed a suit against the "Bombay Chronicle," and the question of his conduct remained in suspense as far as the Law Society was concerned. It appeared to him that Mr. Surajmal would appear for both sides and would then send one client to a junior solicitor and would then draft a letter for that attorney to be sent to his own firm.

EVIDENCE NOT SUFFICIENT TO CONVICT ACCUSED.

Counsel further said his point was that the evidence was not good enough to convict the acoused As to Dada and the accused it was a question of one man's word against another and there was no doubt that Dada had told a deliberate lie about the sum of Rs. 3,000 and if the Court did not believe his evidence in this respect Counsel submitted the other part of his evidence could not be believed either. As to the allegation that Wamanrao paid the money to Nanabhoy at 6-30 p.m., it was absolute nonsense. About the sum of Rs. 3,000 the title deed showed for what purpose it was given and it was also shown that Dada asked every year about it and yet, it was amusing that he said he did not know for what purpose the money was lent. The allegation in this connection was monstrous. Sulemanji was a truthful witness. There was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused under any of the counts. In conclusion Counsel said the Court had been troubled by needless applications, and he hoped they would have no effect on his worship's mind.

The Magistrate said it was ill-advised and it only delayed the proceedings. He only wanted to say that if at all, it should have been made in the beginning.

DADA'S EXPENSES.

Mr. Binning said that as regarded the question of the hundis they must never lose sight of the fact that the man who made the entries, though, available, had not been called. On his own admission Dada spent Rs. 7,000 a year on women and drinks and it was this man's word that the prosecution had asked the Court to believe. Mr. Surajmal himself had said that he never gave receipts when he received moneys. As to Mr. Navalkar's position, he had said he had never seen the accused. It might be asked why Dada employed him for the first time on that occasion. This was explained by the presence of Mr. Balubhoy Desai's man in Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshah's office. This man sent Dada to Mr. Navalkar. The accused had nothing to do with it.

MR. DAVAR ON DEFENCE TACTICS.

Mr. J. D. Davar in addressing on behalf of the complainant said up to the time of the application for transfer no defence was conceived or intended to be conceived, but the defence have tried their best to prove that the complaiant was a liar and that his defence ought not to be trusted. They were the tactics ollowed by Mr. Wellinker. He wanted him (Mr. Davar) to go by facts and inferences which showed where the truth lay. As far as Dada was concerned he had no hesitation in asking his worship to take him at his value. He would not say anything against the accused which would press unfairly. His worship must take the evidence at its proper value. Dada was more of a fool than a knave. In the person of the accused they had a gentleman of long experience versed in the practice of handling money of giving receipts, versed in the knowledge of legal documents and their liability. He had been a successful managing clerk of well known firms of attorneys. His worship would have to take into consideration the position which the accused occupied, in deciding the case. His position was not that of a layman, uneducated and ignorant. Because the complainant was left in this world with more money than brains that was no reason why he should be cheated out of his money. The courts of justice were for the purpose of protecting such men.

As for Surajmal, Counsel said he was not there to defend him. That position he had already made clear before Surajmal was called. If in considering this prosecution both Mr. Strangman and himself by calling Surajmal were placing him in greater risk it was not their business. They called Surajmal with their eyes open, knowing that there was a lot to say against this person. Mr. Velinker had spent two afternoons on Surajmal, which was unnecessary and so much waste of time, particularly after his admission that the Incorporated Law Society had issued a notice against him. That Society never issues notices against innocent persons. There must be fire when there is smoke. In considering this case, they must acquit the prosecution of any trick or of manufacturing any evidence which had the effect of making a strong case against the accused.

DADA'S LOSS OF 2½ LAKHS.

The Court had in the complainant a man of large means and defects, who was addicted to women and wine. The court had the admission of the complainant that between the accused and Surajmal he had lost Rs. 2½ lakhs. He asked for justice now. The complainant fell into the hands of Surajmal seven years ago. There was the evidence that Dada was taken by the accused from the office of Messrs. Rustomji Jamsetji and Devidas to Surajmal's office. When Nanabhoy left that office for Surajmal's again Dada was taken. Counsel would prove from Surajmal's books that they represented the true state of affairs and accounts between Dada and Surajmal. That had been admitted.

Mr. Binning said that may be true or not.

Continuing, Counsel said the Court had the evidence of Dada and Surajmal which had not been contradicted. The first note was paid in Surajmal's office, because there was an entry to that effect in his books.

There was ample evidence in regard to each of the charges said Mr. Davar. Regarding the letter of apology, Counsel said that was taken with a view to stopping further enquiries in the matter. The accused wanted to stop the prosecution, and for that purpose he had taken the apology. The champagne story was not to be believed. The Court must remember that Mr. Wacha had not given evidence on behalf of the defence.

The Court said it would examine Mr. Wacha in the interests of justice. Mr. Wacha will therefore be exained on Saturday next at 10-30 a.m. The case was adjourned at this stage.

THE CEYLON RIOTS.

WHAT THE HOUSE HAD TO DECIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

During the Colonial Office estimates debate in the Commons, Mr. Bonar Law alluding to the Ceylon riots said that he had examined the whole affair and had concluded that Sir Robert Chalmers in a most difficult situation had dealt with the dangerous problem with the greatest fairness, wisdom and success.

Mr. Bonar Law said that he had always refused an inquiry because the riots were due to a disturbance caused by war.

The House had to decide whether to trust the Government of Ceylon or not. He deprecated any action which would give the impression that the Government of Ceylon was being directed from England.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE WIDENING OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In the report of the proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation appearing in yesterday's issue of your daily I am reported to have said that "there was no immediate necessity of widening the Church Gate Street" while moving my amendment. What I urged was that the Corporation had already sactioned to widen the Church Gate Street 60 feet at an estimated cost of three lakhs of rupees acquiring properties on both sides of the Street, while no case was made out to relay the lines for widening the street to 80 feet at an outlay of 23 lakhs of rupees in these hard times by acquiring the properties on one side only as far as the Armenian Lane, so as to disturb the present symmetrical laying out of the Church Gate Street with the Town Hall in the centre. For the new line passes through the compound of St. Thomas's Cathedral leaving the projected corner of Cowasji Patel Street stretching out beyond the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building on the opposite side. Then I proceeded to touch upon the points raised in the dissenting minutes accompanying the Committee's report.—Yours, etc.

R. S. NAVALKAR.

5th August, 1916.

UP THE EUPHRATES TO NASIRIYAH.

THE ARABS' WAYS.

(By Eye-Witness in Mesopotamia.)

NASIRIYAH, July. 1916.

The country visible from the lower reaches of the Euphrates in the neighbourhood of the Hammar Lake and Nasiriyah is the richest in Mesopotamia and by far the most pleasing to the eye. In May and June all this land is inundated; the highest ground in a village is not a foot above flood level, and most of the inhabitants have taken to their boats, leaving their reed huts standing in water. The spaciousness of these dwellings which are sixty feet long built of three thickness of reeds bent into the curve of a bow, point to the prosperity of marsh Arab. Half a dozen of them would house a tribe, and they are modelled on the generous scale of Ctesiphen. In most of our camps on the Euphrates flank we have adopted the architecture of the country; our sepoys have learnt the trick from the Arab and make their own shelters. The high-stacked floating islands of brown reed which provide material for the matting are a feature in the landscape. The living rushes stretch for miles on either bank. It is a green country; and what makes things more homelike, the willows increase Hammar Lake into the swift and tortuous Hagigah channel which connects with the main stream of the Euphrates. Here one enters a land of gardens and cultivation; the villagers are transplanting seedling rice, and the fatness of the land becomes apparent in the broad strong towers which lie like Saxon Churches under the palm clumps at all points of the horizon. There is generally a bed with mosquito curtain on the roof. Not even the thick skin of the marsh Arab is proof against the Mesopotamian fly.

The more the Arab belongs to the swamp the more degenerate he is. Mashhufchis "or Canee folks," is a term of contempt on the lips of the proud Bedouin or Shawayih, and the amphibious tribes of the Hammar Lake are regarded by the riders of camels and asses as touching the bottom of the scale. Every island in this inundation is the scene of perennial strife. Anarchy is normal. There is no village which is not a battlefield. Every Sheikh is against his neighbour, brother against brother; and there is no loyalty within the community. If two men fell out in the same tribe one of them will call in other tribes against the rival in his own. Since plunder is their livelihood they are the natural enemies of authority. They have fired on the Turkish flag as a matter of principle for generations; and the Ottoman official travelling on the Euphrates has found it safer to conceal the insignia of office. For a long time they cut our telegraph wires and attacked our convoys; and they are only after much punishment, beginning to learn wisdom. A small gunboat and a single company of infantry are generally enough to deal with these muraders.

"DIVIDE ET IMPERA."

The Marsh Arab is not a swashbuckler for love of adventure like the Pathan. He prefers disorder for its commercial uses. Common sense rules him more than sentiment. And that is why politicals who know him foresee a correction of anarchy in the opening out of new forms of enrichment. They think he is likely to accept conditions which bring him in wealth through improvement of land, irrigation, and communications. But he has first to be convinced. A young administrator who had served on the North-West Frontier put the case to me like this "For the sake of example take Rs. 20 a month as the average income of the Arab or Pathan who plays for his own hand. Offer the Pathan Rs. 50 a month and our ordered system with the Magistrate, Policeman and Collector round the corner, and he will scoff at it. Offer the Arab I mean the Mashhufchi of course Rs. 21; prove that it is secure; and he will probably take it, provided you don't interfere with his family affairs. "Interference was was the policy of the Turks. They were afraid of the Sheikhs becoming too strong. They would set up one chief against another, and when he got too much power, a third against the first. *Divide et Impera* was their rule. They tried to break up the tribal system; it is our policy to maintain it. We prefer concentration of authority and one responsible man with whom we can deal. The administrative machinary is the same, only the ideals are different. Our *Kaim-makam*, Political Officer, retains the old title and deals with the same tribes as his Turkish predecessor did. We collect revenue, mainly land revenue, on the old basis through the Chiefs. The system is essential. For unless we collect taxes the Sheikhs have no status to do so; and if they lose this hold on their people, their authority and the whole tribal system must collapse together.

The Naquiqah channel runs into the main stream of the Euphrates some 25 miles below Nasiriyah. Here we are in the heart of the Muntafik, who form the largest and most powerful confederacy in Iran. Nasiriyah is a modern town. It was built as an improvement on Suq-Muntafik who held the 70 odd tribes of the confederacy in the hollow of his hand. It bears the mark of his greatness; for unlike any other town in Mesopotamia it is laid out in broad parallel streets through which carriages, if there were any, could pass abreast. We took the town on July 26th 1915, and our garrison there still forms the left wing of our army in Mesopotamia.

A STRATEGIC POINT.

Nasiriyah is a strategic point for it commands the approach to Basra by the Euphrates; it is one of the gates from Central Arabia into Iran; to hold it controls the importation of arms and supplies into the interior; and it is a base for expeditions against recalcitrant tribes. There are 20,000 to 30,000 fighting men distributed along the banks of the Shat-al-Hai. Hold both ends and they are quiet. For four or five months of the year the stream is navigable for bellums from the Tigris to a point near Shatrah. Here the Bad'ah channel on the left bank takes off two-thirds of the water of the Hai into Hammer Lake.

During the first week of July, when I visited the town, Nasiriyah was still an island. UR. of the Chaldeans ten miles to the west, was inaccessible on foot. According to the Arabs 1915 was a phenomenal flood year; in 1916 we hoped for normal conditions, but the floods were again phenomenal, and it was only by the exertions of our troops aided by the townspeople that the place was saved.

During the critical period while the embankment was being made orders were in force that all the male inhabitants of Nasiriyah must work on the bund between 6 a.m. and 10 a.m. and between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., that all shops in the bazaar must be closed during these hours and that any one found in the streets or houses during working hours would be imprisoned till the woods subsided. The reasonableness of this order was well understood, it is in accord with the Eastern tradition of a strong and just Government. The only thing which puzzled the Arab was the last clause in the proclamation, "Every man or woman who works will receive eight annas a day." The Turkish officers never paid for work. They even commandeered provisions in the bazaar, where they were in a sufficiently strong position to bully the shop-keepers.

An interesting feature of our occupation has been the enrolment of the Nasiriyah Arab Scouts. The Scouts have proved very useful in patrol work and military intelligence. But the most interesting thing in Nasiriyah is the court of the Military Governor. An hour or two spent by the seat of justice taught me more about our relations with our new subjects than I could have picked up easily in a month elsewhere. I passed a morning in the Court Room; but I will reserve this experience for another article.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. L. A. Williams, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut. J. C. A. Williams-Vaughan, South Wales Borderers.
Major W. T. Wyllie, Durhams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. P. V. French, Durhams.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. R. W. Abbotts, Machinegun Corps.
Captain W. S. Alexander, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. V. D. Allan, Sussex.
Lieut. V. C. Allen, Field Artillery.
Lieut. T. Anderson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. C. S. Ashcroft, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. P. Badham, Gloucesters.
Lieut. E. C. R. Baily, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. M. G. Baker, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. R. J. Baker, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. P. L. Balcombe, Engineers.
Brigadier-General C. R. Balland, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. H. F. Barklam, North Staffords.
Lieut. J. Barrie, Highland L. I.
Captain R. C. Barry, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. F. J. N. Bastable, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Bennett, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. M. Benoy, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. A. L. Berry, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. S. Bignell, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Birkett, Londons.
Lieut. H. T. G. Blanuh, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Blackie, Royal Lancasters.
Captain R. Blatherwick, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain W. J. Borlase, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. E. R. Breckell, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. G. L. Brown, Scottish Borderers.
Captain J. P. S. Brown, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. L. C. Brown, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut. S. L. Burdett, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. T. L. Calwell, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Campbell, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Carter, Berkshires.
Lieut. C. N. Challacombe, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. D. J. S. Chapman, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Cheales, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. D. F. Christie, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. D. D. Clark, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. G. F. Clarke Cornwalls.
Captain A. E. T. Cleaver, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. N. Clifton, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut. F. P. Cobden, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut. F. T. Coltman, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut. W. G. P. Cook, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain A. W. Cooper Manchesters.

WOUNDED.

Captain W T H Montgomery, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J P Morse, East Surreys.
Lieut J Mundy, Durhams.
Lieut L Murgatroyd, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut N G Myers, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E S Rippon, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut D De B Newcomb, Camerons.
Lieut-Colonel F W M Newell, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut V Nutting, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J C O'Donohoe, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut C S Oldfield, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut G N A Parish, East Surreys.
Captain R Park, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C A Parker, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S H Parkes, South Lancs.
Lieut C R Pawsey, Worcesters.
Captain J H H Pearson, Medical's.
Second-Lieut C H Peart, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J R Perceval-Maxwell, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut G S Perry, Royal Engineers.
Captain T D Pickard-Cambridge, Suffolks.
Lieut V H Piercy, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain I Pottinger, Medicals.
Lieut A C Rankin, Royal Engineers.
Captain G E A Rawlins, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H M Read, Royal Engineers.
Captain A L Reckitt, Sussex.
Lieut A Redford, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W F Reeve, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W J Reinhold, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut G Richardson, Devons.
Second-Lieut A E SRippon, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain R W C M Rodgers, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H King's Robins, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R F Rowley, Field Artillery.
Captain E E Ruddell, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F A Rushworth, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R P Russell, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Sadler, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C G St. Bernard-Bryan, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut H J Salter, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W J Sharp, Royal Scots.
Captain H C B Sessions, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R Shoddon-Dobbie, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut H V Shepherd, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J J Sheridan, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain G E H Sim, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Simpson, Manchesters,
Second-Lieut J C A Simson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J J Spiers, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E Spencer, Liverpools.
Lieut T P Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H D Allan, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut A L Anderson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A K Hewlitt, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut C A Hicks, Worcesters.
Captain J V Higginson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F G Hogarth, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Holland, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H T A Honeyman, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Howarth, Engineers.
Lieut A W Hughes, Field Artillery
Lieut J H Hutchings, Liverpools.
Lieut L A Hutchinson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Ibbitson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G F Iggleeden, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C J Jarvis, Cornwalls.
Lieut E T Ll. Jenkins, Engineers.
Captain H Johnston, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut C L Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut D Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel A A Kennedy, Cameronians.
Captain W Kennedy, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A H Kinnear, Camerons.
Second-Lieut E H S Knight, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W E Knox, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A H Laker, Norfolks.
Captain E O O Lambert, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W H P Landon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P E Larlham, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain L G Lawrence, Worcesters.
Captain R Lawson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T D Lewis, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G E Llewhellin, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut C T Lodge, Worcesters.
Captain R H Lucas, Medicals.
Lieut C G J Luck, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut Macaulay, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut G M P Mcleaughan, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C S Mccririck, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J Mcfarlane, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Macfarlane, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J W Mackenzie, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C McCarraher, York and Lancasters.
Captain J A Macleod, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J M H Maitland, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut F W Markham, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut B G Martineau, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H C L Mahon, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut W L Maynard, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut J C Miller, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F W V Millbank, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut T Milne, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut W A Mitchison, Royal Engineers.
Captain B C Molony, Hertfords.

LONDON, July 28.

WOUNDED.

Rev. C G Cooper, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut F D A Cooper, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Cornford, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W A Cowie, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Crawford, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J Cruickshank, Cameronians.
Captain J F Cubbon, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut T Curr, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C J Dadswell, Sussex.
Major J E F D'Apice, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F Dale, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W G Daniel, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain C P C Daniell, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut G C B Dineen, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J J Donovan, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut P H Drake-Brockmann, East Surreys.
Lieut A Drew, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel G B Duff, Cameronians.
Lieut H W Duffield, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut-Colonel H B Dyson, Royal Scots.
Lieut H A Eden, Middlesex.
Major A H Edwards, Monmouthshires.
Captain L A Edwards, Warwicks.
Lieut E H M Eldridge, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R C Evans, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T R Evans, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F L Everard, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain L Field, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Fish, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F A Flesher, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H H Fortescue, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F E Furley, East Yorkshires.
Lieut G H Gadsden, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J Gange, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Garrood, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L J Gloster, Cyclist Corps.
Colonel A H S Goff, Field Artillery.
Lieut G C Gordon, Cameronians.
Lieut H R Gordon, East Kents.
Second-Lieut P G Gough, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J J E Gray, Cornwalls.
Lieut G H W Green, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R C Groom, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W G Hall, Sussex.
Lieut T D Hamer, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R B Hamer, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G E L Hancock, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Hanson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H M Hardy, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J C Hartert, East Yorks.
Captain A G Hayman, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H Heaton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut L Helliwell, South Lancs.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. M. Stenhouse, Medicals.
Lieut. H. S. Stocks, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H. D. Sturrock, Cyclist Battalion, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. H E H Sutton, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. E B Swinton, Royal Scots.
Captain R C Taylor, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. A A Twiddy, Royal Fusiliers.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

SIR E. CARSON'S SUGGESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Sir Edward Carson on Tuesday will suggest to Mr. Asquith that an immediate conference of the Entente Powers be called with a view to establishing a common basis for the treatment of enemy prisoners and for making joint representations to neutrals respecting the conduct of the enemies towards the Allied prisoners. He will also suggest the appointment of a Minister whose whole time shall be given to the question of the treatment of British prisoners.

THE MECCA MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The "Pioneer's Cairo correspondent writes in connection with the Mecca movement:—

Reports from Arabia show that the movement is making steady progress. Indeed Sheriff Hussein appears to be receiving widespread support. Cables will have advised you that Syed Eli Idrissi has declared against the Turks and has captured Kunfida, the only port in Assyr up till then belonging to the Turks.

AUSTRIAN DESTROYER SUBMARINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Aug. 5.

An Italian submarine torpedoed an Austrian destroyer in the Upper Adriatic on the 2nd instant.

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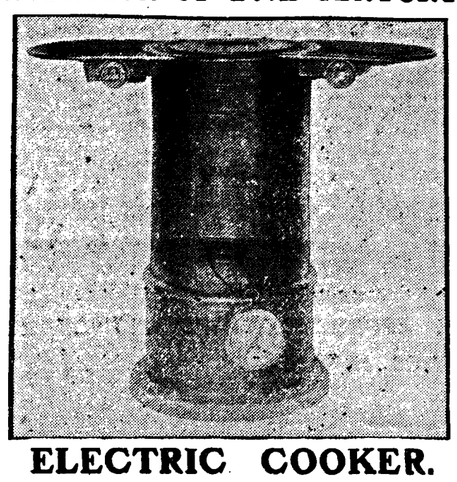

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KARACHI PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I noticed in some of the Bombay and Karachi papers a picce regarding the complaints of the Indians in the preventive establishment of the Customs at Karachi. It would appear some of our friends at the native Jetty have got to go through the Kimari mill to fully realise what they are asking for. Not very long ago two natives from the wharfinger staff were appointed as Preventive Officers for duty at the Napier Mole Boat wharf and one of them has ere this thought better and gone back on very much smaller pay, to the Custom House.

It is not for me to argue for or against the appointment of Indians in the Preventive Service, at least not in the spirit in which the writer of the previous article has taken exception to the employment of Eurasians (Sic) Anglo Indians. The associations representing the different Communities I am sure will safeguard their respective interests.

While on the subject there is one question that might be asked of those in power, as to why the Preventive Officers at Kimari are so badly remunerated for their work as compared with other Seaports in India. Bombay and Karachi Customs follow practically the same rules, doing the same duties, except perhaps in regard to the number of hours of watch duty per day to suit local requirements. Preventive Officers at Kimari start on Rs. 75 per mensem, and may be fortunate enough to earn another Rs. 50 during the month, in the shape of overtime ship duty. Apart from this fee, little or nothing is known of the various other extras drawn by Preventive Officers at other ports, for instance has anybody in Karachi ever been paid "Crown money" or any similar fee? Yet it is being paid to the officers at Bombay and elsewhere. Apart from the question of fees, why should officers at Karachi be started on Rs. 75 and at Bombay on Rs. 150 p. m. and this disparity is increased in proportion as the years of service increase. In Karachi to earn even the extra ship duty fees, an officer has to do an extra six hours duty in addition to the nine hours duty done by day, and sould he happen to be on boarding duty, then he does a stretch of duty from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. (Eighteen hours) and is expected to be out again at 7 a.m. for another days duty. For two-nights out of every three an officer on evening duty is expected to attend for duty from 4 p.m. and continue without a break till 7 a.m., and yet in spite of these nasty long hours, some sever punishments are meted out to those who fall victims to the prey of an inviting novel or paper and that most horrid disease "Sleep." No wonder the writer of the complaints referred to at the start can boast that so many have found the task too great. Any lapse of duty under these conditions is not due to ignorance, but fighting nature with a vengeance. It is believed that the Preventive Service is to be reorganised, it is to be hoped that the service will be placed on a better and equitable bassis. All are aware that in the present crisis, economy to a certain and reasonable extent is essential but for economy to be equitable let it begin from the top.—Yours, etc.

SIC-EST-VITA.

Lahore, 29th July, 1916.

RAILWAY ZULOOM.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Many correspondents have already denounced in "The Chronicle", the census of passengers travelling on certain railways which is being held by the Railway Board to ascertain whether the public cry of overcrowding is well founded. Your correspondents have given very cogent and convincing reasons in justification of their criticism. They have warned the members of the Legislative Councils not to put any faith in the findings of the Board, which is a co-accused with the railway companies, and have urged the members to insist on an independent enquiry.

The following letter from "New India." emphasises the need for an independent committee which should examine the original records of the number of third class tickets sold at each station for each train and the third class accommodation in eacn train or every railway company for the last ten years at least. Any enquiry, however independent, will be misleading if it confines itself to the present time only.

The letter runs as follows:—

"This morning at the Tenali railway junction all the trains were stopped and the station-master, his assistants and ticket collectors were found busy taking the number of passengers in each third class carriage, and on enquiry I found that they had orders to do so for about a week. This is probably intended to supply information to the Railway Conference which is shortly expected to meet. But then they chose a very bad season as particularly now, on account of heavy rains, the number of third class passengers is not so heavy as usual; and if these figures were to be taken as the standard I am afraid the Railway Conference or the Railway Board will be misled in their estimates. What I suggest therefore is that figures of tickets sold at each station may be furnished to the authorities instead of the figures of this rainy week."—Yours, etc.,

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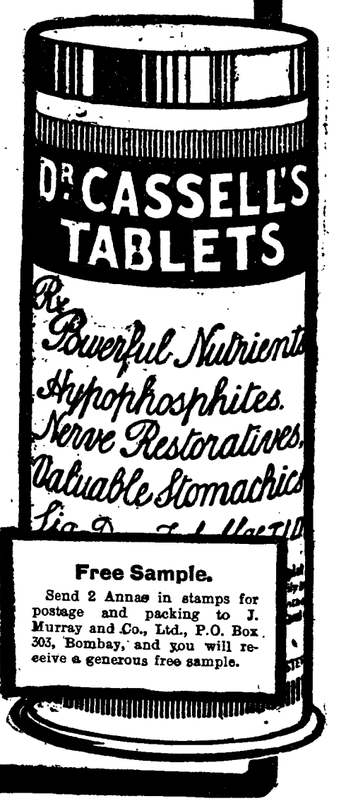

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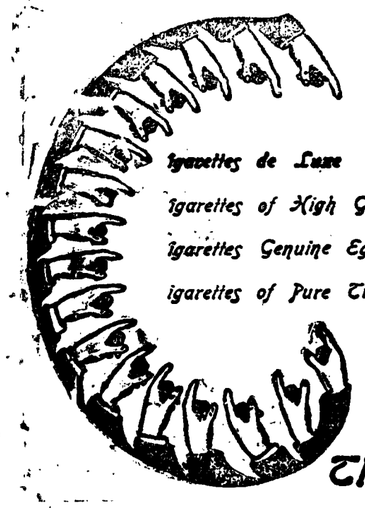

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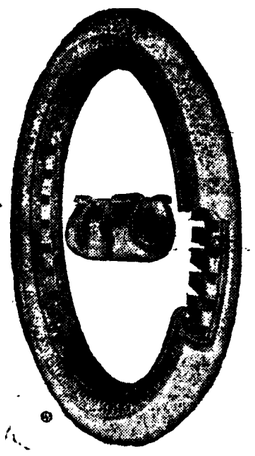

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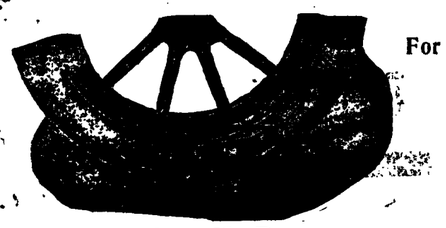

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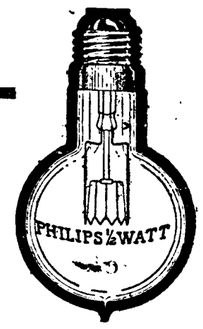

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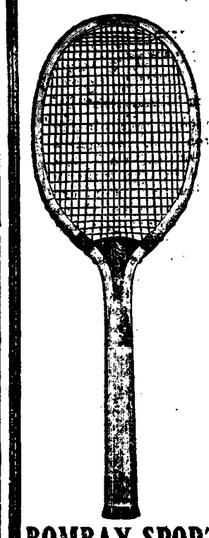

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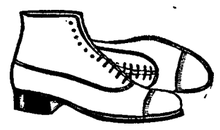

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